

A TRVE DISCOVRSE
of the late voyages of discouerie, for
the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by
the Northvveast, vnder the conduct
of *Martin Frobisher* Generall:

Deuided into three
Bookes.

In the first wherof is shewed, his first
voyage. Wherein also by the vway is sette
out a Geographickall description of the Worlde,
and what partes thereof haue bin discouered by
the Nauigations of the Englishmen.

Also, there are annexed certayne reasons,
to proue all partes of the Worlde habitable,
with a generall Mappe adioyned.

In the second, is set out his second
voyage, vvith the aduentures
and accidents thereof.

In the thirde, is declared the strange fortunes
which hapned in the third voyage, with a seuerall de-
scription of the Countrey and the people there inhabi-
ting. VVith a particular Card therevnto adioyned
of *Meta Incognita*, so farre forth as the se-
cretes of the voyage may permit.

AT LONDON,

Imprinted by Henry Bynnyman, seruant to the right
Honourable Sir **CHRISTOPHER**
HATTON Vizchamberlaine.

Anno Domini. 1578.

What commodities and instructions may
be reaped by diligent reading this Discourse.

1 First, by example may be gathered, how a Discoverer of new Countries, is to proceede in his first attempt of any Discoverie.

2 Item, how he should be provided of shipping, victuals, munition, and choice of men.

3 How to proceede and deale with straunge people, be they neuer so barbarous, cruell and fierce, eyther by lenitie or other wise.

4 How trade of Marchandize maye be made withoute money.

5 How a Pilot may deale, being enuironed wryth mountaines of Ice in the frozen Sea.

6 How lengths of dayes, chaunge of seasons, Summers and Winters, do differ in sundry regions.

7 How dangerous it is to attempt new Discoveries, either for the length of the voyage or the ignorance of the language, the want of Interpreters, newe and vnaccustomed Elementes and ayres, straunge and vnusuerly meats, daunger of thieves and robbers, fierrenesse of wilde beasts and fishes, hugeness of wooddes, daungerousnesse of Seas, dreade of tempestes, feare of hidden rockes, strepenesse of mountaines, darkenesse of sodaine falling fogges, continuall paines taking withoute anye resse, and infinite others.

8 How pleasaunt and profitable it is, to attempt newe Discoveries, either for the sundry sights & shapess of strage beastes and fishes, the wonderful workes of nature, the different manners and fashions of diuerse nations, the sundry sortes of gouernemente, the sight of straunge trees, fruite, foules, and beastes, the infinite treasure of Pearle, Gold and Silver, the newes of new found landes, the sundry positions of the Sphere, and many others,

9 How

Of the commodities &c.

9 How valiant Captaines vse to deale vpon extremitie, and other wise.

10 How trustie souldiers dutifully vse to serue.

11 Also here may be seene a good exāple to be obserued of any priuate person, in taking notes, and making obseruations of al such things as are requisite for a Discoverer of new Countries.

12 Lastly, the Reader here maye see a good paterne of a well gouerned seruice, sundrye instructions of matters of Cosmographie, Geographie, and Nauigation, as in reading moze at large may be seene.

A.ij.





¶ TO THE RIGHT HO-
norable, my singular good May-
ster, Sir Christopher Hattö, Knight,

Capitaine of the Queenes Maiesties

Garde, Viz chamberlaine to hir Highnesse,

and one of hir Maiesties moste

honourable priuie

Counsaile.



I G H T honorable, when
I first entended the voyage
of Discouerie wyth Mr.
Frobisher, for the finding of
the passage to *Cataya* (beyng
a matter in oure age aboue
all other, notable) I applyed
my selfe wholly to the sciēce
of Cosmographie, & secrets
of Nauigation, to the ende, I
might enable my selfe the
better for the seruice of my
Countrie, not onely to vn-

derstande what I read and hearde others speake, but also to
execute in effect, and practise with my owne hands, the du-
tie and office appertayning to a Mariner : and so thereby
be better able to make a true reporte of al Occurrents in the
same voyage. And for that now the common reporte ther-
of is so vaine and vncertaine, bycause some men rather con-
tendyng what they are able to say, than considering what
in truth they should and ought to say, whereby, by fundrie
mens fantasies, sundry vntruths are spred abroad, to the gret
slander of this so honest and honorable an action: I haue

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thoughte

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thought good to lay open to your honourable iudgement, the plain truth, and full discourse of the whole service, which I haue taken vpon me (though altogether vnable) to write, and to dedicate vnto your Honor especially, for these speciall causes following. Firste, the world doth witness, and I my selfe by good prooffe haue tasted & found, being a mā by your Honorable goodnesse and good countenance, specially supporte d, and euen (as it were) the handy worke of youre owne hands) how honorable a regard you beare to Vertue, howe readye to countenaunce the meanest man that truely serueth his Countrie, howe willing to giue vnto suche both grace and opinion with hir Maiestie, howe ready to procure reward here, for those that shall iustlye merite the same. And herewithall, considering the sounde iudgement you haue to discern, as wel in this, as in al other causes of waight: And knowing wel, what place you hold with hir highnesse, who, for the faithfull service you dayly doe hir, as well in Courte, as common Weale, whyche nowe by the true touchstone of time, and long experience, shee hath founde, and therefore confirmeth a faste and sure opinion in you wyth the chiefest) I haue specially thoughte it necessarye, besides my dutie (whiche aboute all the worlde my alleageaunce referred, I owe you moste) for these respects to make relation of this seruice vnto your Honour aboute others. And for that this action, both for the worthinesse of the attempt, for the good and quiet gouernment, for the greate and marvellous daungers, for the straunge and vnknowne accidents of the vnknowne corners of the worlde, aboute all others, may appeare moste notable and famous: I haue bene the rather desirous to take some paine therein, and what I haue ashipboorde rudely and vnorderly framed or obserued, to commend to youre Honourable construction the same: being willing rather to hazarde mine own shame, by shewing my selfe an insufficient writer (whiche perchaunce maye seeme somewhat besides my profession) than that so honest and worthy

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worthy attempts of our owne nation, with the example of so wel a gouerned seruice, should lye hidden from you Honours sight. And for that I wil be iniurious to no man, whyche in this action hath borne place, and wel discharged the same, and that those men with the maner of their dayly proceedings there, by name may be knowen vnto you, I haue in their place remembred them in order as becommeth: and haue not onely named each principall, but euerye priuate person (if by any speciall seruice hee hath merited the same) to the ende, that the wel deseruing man, receyuing the due commendation of his deserte, may bee encouraged to continue, and take pleasure in wel doing after, and others being animated by like example, may for hope of like reward also, desire to deserue wel.

By this Discourse, it may please your Honour to behold the greate industrie of oure present age, and the inuincible mindes of our Englishe nation, who haue neuer leste anye worthy thing vnattempted, nor anye part almoste of the whole world vnsearched, whome lately, neyther stormes of Seas by long and tedious voyages, danger of darke fogs and hidden rockes in vnknown coastes, congealed and frozen Seas, with mountaines of fleeting Ice, nor yet present death dayly before their face, coulde any white disinay, or cause to desilte from intended enterprises: but rather preferring an honourable death before a shameful retourne, haue (notwithstanding the former daungers,) after many perillous repulses) recovered their desired Port. So that, if now the passage to C A T A Y A thereby be made open vnto vs, (which only matter hytherto hath occupied the finest heades of the world, and promisseth vs a more riches by a nearer way than eyther *spaine* or *Portugale* possesseth) whereof the hope (by the good industrie and great attemptes of these men is greatly augmented) or if the Golde Ore in these newe Discoueries founde out, doe in goodnesse, as in greate plentie aunswere expectation, and the successe do
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solow as good, as the prooffe thereof hitherto made, is great, we may truly infer, that the Englishman in these our dayes, in his notable discoueries, to the Spaniard and Portingale is nothing inferior: and for his hard adventures, and valiant resolutions, greatly superior. For what hath the Spaniarde or Portingale done by the Southeast and Southwest, that the Englishman by the Northeast and Northweste hath not counteruailed the same?

And albeit I confesse that the Englishē haue not hitherto had so full successe of profit and commoditie of pleasant place (considering that the former nations haue happily chanced to trauel by more temperate clymates, where they had not onely good meates and drinckes, but all other things necessarie, for the vse of man) all whiche things, the English, traueilling by more intēperate places, & as it were with mayne force, making waye thorowe seas of Ice, haue wated, which notwithstanding, argueth a more resolution: for *Difficiliora pulchriora*, that is, the aduētūre the more hard the more honorable: yet concerning the perfecter knowledge of the world, and Geographickall description, (wherin the present age and posteritie also, by a more vniuersal vnderstanding is much furthered, as appeareth by my vniuersall Mappe with pricked boundes here annexed) herein, the Englishman deserueth chiefe honor aboue any other. For neyther *Spaniard* nor *Portugale*, nor anye other besides the English, haue bin found, by so great dangers of Ice, so neare the Pole, to aduēture any discouerie, whereby the obscure and vnknown partes of the world (which otherwise had layne hid) haue bin made knowne vnto vs.

So that it may appeare, that by oure Englishmens industries, and these late voyages, the world is grown to a more fullnesse and perfection: many vnknown lands and Ilands, (not so much as thought vpon before) made knowne vnto vs: Christs name spred: the Gospell preached: Infidels like to be conuerted to Christianitie in places where before the

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name of God hath not once bin hearde of: Shipping and Seafaring mē, haue ben employed: nauigation and the Nauie, (which is the chief strength of our Realm) maintayned: and Gentlemen in the Sea seruice, for the better seruice of their Country, wel experienced. Al whiche things, are (no doubt) of so gret importāce, as being wel wayed, may seeme to counteruayle the aduentures charges: although the passage to CATAYA were not found out, neither yet the golde ore proue good, wher of both, the hope is good & gret. But notwithstanding all these, euen in this (if no otherwise) hyr most excellent Maiestie hath reaped no small profit, that she may now stand assured, to haue many more tried, able, & sufficient men against tyme of need, that are, (which with out vaūt may be spoken) of valour gret, for any great aduēture, & of gouernemēt good for any good place of seruice. For this may truly be spoken of these men, that there hath not bin seene in any nation, being so many in nūber, & so far frō home, more ciuill order, better gouernement, or agreement. For euen from the beginning of the seruice hitherto, there hath neither passed mutinie, quarrel, or notorious fact, either to the slaunder of the men, or daunger of the voyage, although the Gentlemen, Souldiours, and Marriners (whiche seldome can agree) were by companies matched together.

But I may perchaunce (right Honourable) seeme to discourse somewhat too largely, especially in a cause that (as a partie) somewhat concerneth my selfe: which I doe, not for that I doubt of your Honorable opinion already conceiued of the men, but for that I knowe, the ignorant multitude is rather ready to slaunder, than to giue good encouragement by due commendation to good causes, who, respecting nothing but a present gaine, and being more than needefully suspicious of the matter, do therewithall condemne the men, and that without any further respect, either of their honest intents, either of their wel performing the matter they dyd vndertake (whiche according to their direction, was specially

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cially to bring home Ore) either else of their painful trauel (whiche for their Prince, and the publike profite of their Countries cause they haue sustained)

But by the way, it is not vnknown to the world, that this our natue country of England, in al ages hath bred vp (and specially at this present aboudeth with) many forward and valiāt minds, fit to take in hād any notable enterprife: wher by appeareth, that if the Englishman had bin in times paste as fortunate and foreseeing to accept occasion offered, as he hath bin alwayes forward in executing anye cause once taken in hand, he had bin worthily preferred before all nations of the worlde, and the Weast *Indies* had now bin in the possession of the Englishe.

For *Columbus*, the firste Discouerer of the Weaste *Indies*, made firste offer thereof, with his seruice, to King *Henry* the seauenth, then Kyng of Englande, and was not accepted: Wherevppon, for want of entertainment here, hee was forced to go into *spaine*, and offred there (as before) the same to *Ferdinando* Kyng of *Castyle*, who presently acceptyng the occasion, d.d first himselfe, and now his successors, enioy the benefite thereof.

Also *sebastian Cabata*, being an Englishman, and borne in *Bristowe*, after he had disconered sundrie parts of new found lande, and attempted the passage to *CATAYA* by the Northweast, for the King of England, for lacke of entertainment here, (notwithstanding his good desert) was forced to seeke to the Kyng of *spaine*, to whose vse hee discovered all that tract of *Brasile*, &c aboute the famous riuer *Rio de la Plata*, and for the same, and other good seruices there, was afterwarde renowned, by title of *Piloto Maggiore*, that is, Graund Pylote, and constituted chiefe officer of the Contrastation house of *Sinilla*: in whiche house, are handled all matters concerning the Weast *Indies*, and the reuenues therof: and further, that no Pylot shoulde be admitted for any discouerie, but by his direction.

But

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But there hath bin two speciall causes in former age, that haue greatly hindered the English nation in their attempts. The one hath bin, lacke of liberalitie in the Nobilitie, & the other want of skill in Cosmographie, and the Art of Nauigation. Whiche kinde of knowledge, is verie necessary for all our noble men, for that wee being Ilanders, oure chiefest strength consisteth by Sea. But these twoo causes are nowe in this present age (God be thanked) verie well reformed: for not only hir maiestie now, but all the nobilitie also, hauing perfect knowledge in Cosmographie, doe not onely with good wordes, countenance the forward mindes of men, but also with their purses do liberally and bountifullly contribute vnto the same, whereby it commeth to passe, that Nauigation, whiche in the time of King Henrie the. 7. was very rare, & toke (as it were) but beginning (and euer since hath had by little and little continuall increase) is now in hir Maiesties raigne, growen to his highest perfection.

Thus right Honorable, as I haue in these my first trauels in these late voyages, vpon such occasions as passed there nowe, rendered your honour this bare and true accompte: So being further resolved to offer my self a continual sacrifice with the first, for hir Maiestie and my country, in thys or any other like seruice, I intend (God willing) according to this beginning, if any thing hereafter fall out worth the memorie, to present your honour therewithall, and from time to time, to aduertise you of euery particular. And in all these things which I deliuer now, or shal hereafter aduertise, I humbly praye, your honour woulde vouchsafe to giue some credite therevnto, and rather to thinke, I may be deceiued, than that I meane to deceiue, colour, or conceale any thing: for I neither can, nor wil, yf any flourish in the matter, but a bare truth in all: And therevpon I giue my poore credite vnto your honour in pawne. And herein I humbly pray pardon, for my rude order of writing, which proceedeth from the barren brayne of a souldiour and one
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professing armes, who desireth rather to be wel thought of with your honour, for his well meaning, than for anye hys cunning writing at all.

And thus, hauing presumed to present these vntimely and vnripe frutes to your honoures, beste and fauourable construction, I humbly take my leaue, beseeching God to blesse you, as I do faithfully serue, and will honor you euer.

*The handie worke of your Honours handes
and faithfully to serue you euer,*

GEORGE BESTE.



THE PRINTER

to the Reader.



Orasmuch as (gētle Reader) these three voyages lately by our Countrey men performed, do both for the matter of discouerie, for the strange and vnknowven accidentes, for the rare and hard aduentures, and also for the good and discrete order of gouernement, appeare aboue all others most notable and famous : I haue bin specially desirous, by all meanes possible I could, to procure the publication thereof, thinking it too great an iniurie to our common vvealth, to burie in obliuion so vvorthy attemptes of our ovvne nation, and to hide the ensample of so good and so vvell a gouerned seruice. And for that (as I vnderstād) many trifling Pamphlets haue bin secretly thrust out, not only vvithout the consent of the Captaynes and executioners of the same, but also rather to the greate disgrace of the vvorthy voyage, than othervvise, I hauing intelligence of a substantiall discourse vvhicke vvvas diligently vvritten thereof, and priuately dedicated to my very Honourable Mayster, Sir Christopher Hatton Knight, by a Gentle-
b. iij. man

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man of his owne, who was personally present
a Captain in all the same seruice, I haue, with-
out first making priuie the Authour, procured
his Coppie out of the handes of a friende of
mine, who had the writing and perusing ther-
of, and haue presumed to publish and imprint
the same, to the ende that thereby I mighte
(gentle Reader) as well satisfie thy greedy ex-
pectation, by unfolding these newe and vn-
knownen matters, whereof the nature of man
is most desirous, as also to performe that due-
tie whiche I owe vnto my sayde Honourable
Mayster, in publishing such things as are di-
rected vnto him. And for that the mater is wor-
thy to passe vnder the protection of his ho-
nourable name, I haue heerein bin willing, ra-
ther to beare the burthen of the Authours
priuate displeasure, if therewith he shoulde af-
terwards be offended, than not by publishing
the same, seeme not only to do a publike iniu-
rie vnto my natie Countrey, but also shew a
lighte regarde of my duetie, in obscuring the
doyns and trauels of him, or anye of his,
whose honour (as I am chiefly bound) I reder
more than my owne safetie. And albeit I haue
in a fewe p'aces somewhat altered from my
Coppie, and wronged thereby the Authoure,
and

to the Reader.

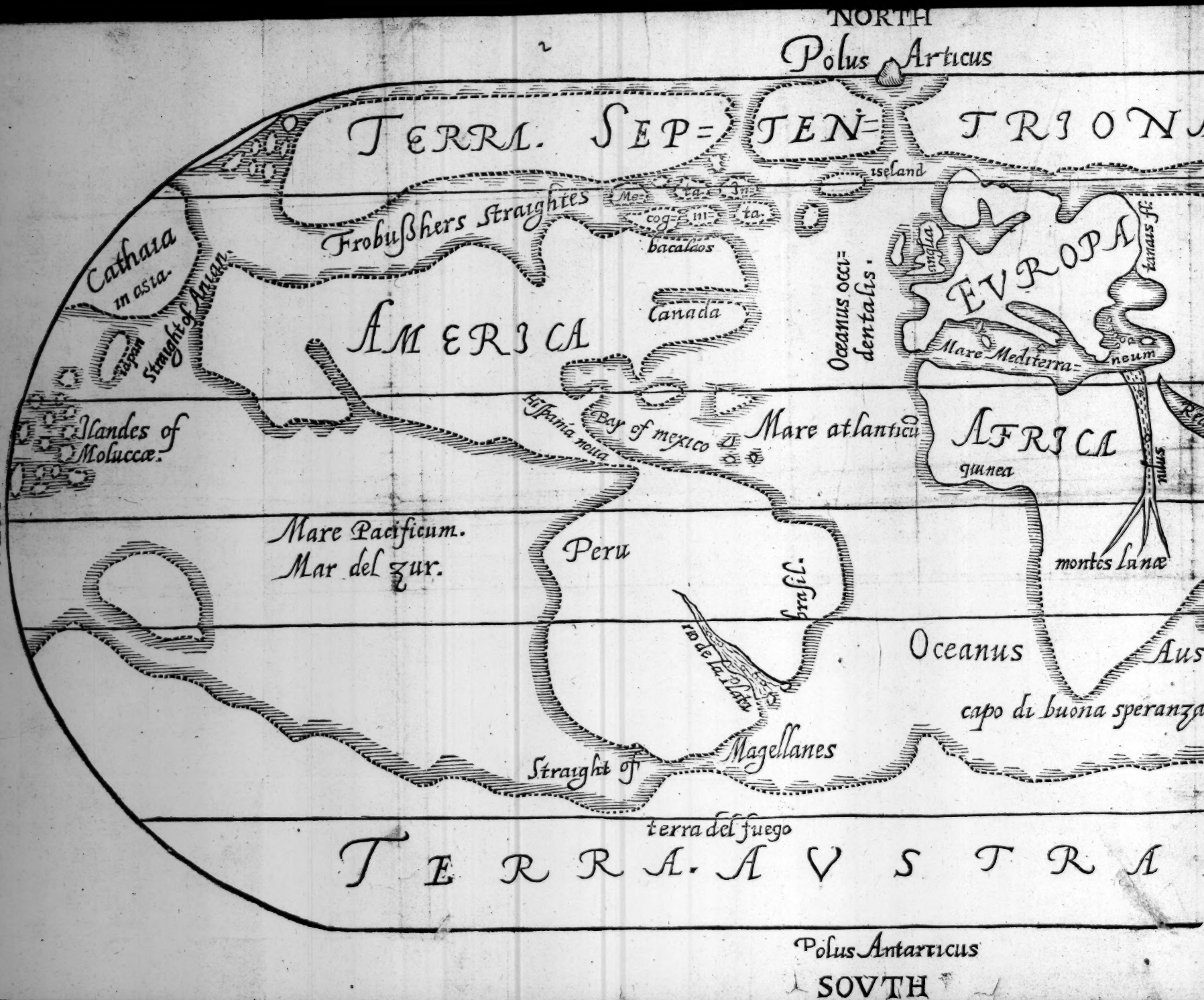
and haue sought to conceale vpon good causes some secretes, not fitte to be published or reuealed to the vworld (as the degrees of Longitude and Latitude, the distance, and true position of places, and the variation of the compasse,) &c vvhicke neuerthelesse, by a generall, and particular Mappe concerning the same, heerevnto annexed, is so sufficiently explained, that easilie any thing apperteyning vnto the voyage, or in this discourse mentioned, may sensibly be vnderstode: And though the matter be entirelie the Authours ovvne, yet am I contented (for thy sake) rather than the same shoulde not be published, to beare the burthē of blame, and to abide the reprofe of the faultes escaped, taking vpon me that reproche of presumption, and hazarding my name to the vworld, al vvich things the Author peradventure taketh for so great disgraces, as vvillingly he vvould not aduēture in his ovvne name the publishing thereof. But specially, for that the commendation of a Historie consisteth in truth and playnnesse, I haue desired to bring forth, & prefer (before other Pamphlets) the same, knowing that the Authoure thereof, in nothing more than in truth, desireth to maynteyne credite vvith this honourable perso-

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personage, vnto vvhome vvith his ovvne hand
vvritten, he hath priuately dedicated the same,
as by the Epistle Dedicatorie may appeare.
If therefore thou shalte accept my vvell mea-
ning in good parte, and yeelde but deserued
praye to the Authoure for doing, and
thankes to me for publishing the same,
it shall suffice to make me thinke
my trauell vvell therein
employed. And so
fare you vvell.

(..)
the matter be ended
yet am I contented (for thy sake) rather than
the same should not be published, to beate
the name of the Author
to the world, at vvich thing the Author
desireth to be taken for to great disgrace as
vvillingly he vvould not aduance in his ovvne
name the publishing thereof. But specially for
that the commendation of a Historie con-
fesseth in truth and plainnesse, I have desired
to bring forth, & prefer (before other pamph-
lets) the same, knowing that the Authoure
thereof, in nothing more than in truth, desireth
to maynteyne credite vvith this honorable
person

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The fyrst Booke of the
first voyage of Martin Frobisher
Esquier, Captayne Generall for the dis-
couerie of the passage to Cataya and
the East India, by the Northwealt, first
attempted in Anno Dom. 1576.
the 15. of May.



A man is borne not

only to serue his owne turne
(as Tullie sayeth) but his
kingsholke, friends, & the com-
mon wealthe especially, loke
for some furtherance at his
handes, and some frutes of
his labour: whereupon sun-
dry men finding themselves
as it were tyed by this bond
and dutie of humane society,
haue willingly endeouored
sundry ways, to shew them-
selves profitable members of their common weale. Some
men by study of the minde, haue employed themselves to
giue out good lawes and ordinances for gouernement, as
Solon, Lycurgus, and others. Some haue spent their time
in deuising Artes and Sciences, for the better sharpening
of mans witte, and the easier expressing his conceptes, as
in tyme past Aristotle for Logike and Philosophie, Cicero
and Demosthenes for Rethorike, Euclide and others for
Arithmetike and Geometrie. Others againe by long and
diligent obseruation, haue found out the motion and cour-
ses of the celestiall Bodies, that thereby man might haue
the distinction of times and seasons, the better to direct his
doings

Cicero Offic.
Lib. 1.

Astronomic.

2nd M. Frobisher's first voyage

doings, both for taking paynes & rest, as occasion and circumstance both require. Some delight in feats of Armes, thereby to be better able to defend their Countreys frō the force of the enimie; and rightfully (when occasion is) to enlarge their Dominions. And many others in sundry faculties & sciences; haue both heretofore, and especially now in these later dayes, do so bestow and employ their time, that rightly they may be sayd to haue deserued the name of profitable members in the comon wealth: so that now by cōtinuall practise, and exercising of good wittes, the world is wored finer, and growen to more perfection, not only in all the speculative Artes and Sciences, but also in the practicall application of the same, to Mans use, whereby as the one both exceedingly delighte the inward mind, in seeing the sequence of things by arte and reason, so the other in the mechanicall and practicall application (whiche of late yeares, more than euer heretofore hath bin used) dothe so pleasure and profite the world, that this time only may rightly be called the liberall and flourishing age. For when was there euer heard of such abundance of gold and siluer (whiche no doubt being well used, is the greate benefite and good blessing of God to Mankind) as in these our dayes. For Salomon himselfe, with all the pretious mettall of Ophir, which he (one only King) had in that only place, can not be comparable to the greate store of golde, and all other metalls, which daily are digged out of the bowels of the earth, almost in all parts of the world, and now lately in the supposed hard and congealed frozen Lands, almost vnder the Poles. Pea now every priuate mā can witnesse this with me, that he is no more contented with the wealth and riches that his Auncesters hadde, but thinkes himselfe base minded, if by his industrie he encrease not his priuat wealth proportionallie, as the whole world increaseth in common wealth, and not only of gold & siluer is such great encrease, but also of all other things, seruing as well for pleasure,

and

This is the
flourishing
age.

and Delights of the mind, as for the necessarie uses of mān
 life, so; as we are placed in these lower Elementes; firste
 to know and acknowledge y^e high Creator, and then thake
 fully to take the fruition of things for our maintenance,
 which are especially two, that is, meate and drinke, to keepe
 the body, and conerture, to defend the same from the
 rigor of heate and cold, and so thereby to glorifie God in his
 worship. What age hath bin ever heretofore, that hath so
 abounded with store, not only of necessaries, but also
 of pleasant & delectable confections to delight man withale
 for whatsoever sundry sorte of corne, grapes, & meates for
 many yeares have had, we not only have at the same in farre
 greater abundance, but thereunto are added thousandes of
 new things simple and compound, never heretofore seen
 or heard of. And as for conerture to defend the body, the
 matter is given to such excellencie of Architecture and
 building, to such fineness of cloth & filkes of all sortes and
 colours, that man findeth no more to multiplye the ex-
 crease thereof, so much as to devise fashions, to make a
 serve more for ornament, than for necessarie uses. And the
 chiefest cause of all these effects (next after y^e divine Provi-
 dence) is the searching wit of man, whiche bringeth more ra-
 tions and acquisition of new and strange devices, then heretofore,
 bringeth out daily more strange inventions, and
 causeth others through emulation, to do the like, not onely
 in providing necessary things aforesaid, but also in conti-
 nual care & costarie to find out other new Arts, occupations
 & faculties. For to remember one or two inventions for al,
 found out of late yeares. The use and benefite of Printing
 Bookes, a devise so commodious & necessarie, saving within
 these few yeares in respect, hath layne utterly hid and un-
 known. The Arte of Warre is nowe grown to that excel-
 lencie, that if Achilles, Alexander the Great, Julius Cae-
 sar, and other, should come in these later daies, they
 themselves would more admire & wonder at the courages

Abundance
of all things.

To what end
Man is
created.

nothing is

nothing is
nothing is
nothing is

Printing of
Bookes.

The arte of
Warre.

of our men, their engines, and their policies in warre, than the Ignorant and barbarous multitude in their days did to them, in celebrating their solemnities with all the honors that might be. But to draw nere to my purposed scope, that is, to discourse of inventions by way of discoueries, I say, that one of the excellentest artes that euer hath bin devised, is the Arte of Navigation, which in times past was so rare, and unknown; that no man durst travell by Sea, saving only alongst the shore: and if by wind, current or tempest, he were driven, against his will, so far from the land, & he lost the sight thereof, he made no other accompte, but to be cast away; his vessell was so rude, and his skill so little.

Navigation.

The Stone
called Mag-
net.

In those dayes they knew not the singular Use and Benefit of the Load Stone, called in Latine *Magnus*; which besides the property of drawing Iron unto it, it directeth, and with opposite pointes sheweth two principall partes of the Globe, the North, and the South, and that more distinctly, than the rising of the Sunne doth the East and West (except it be onely in the dayes of *Aequinoctium*, which is but twice a yeare) which rare property of the Load Stone, if any Man desire at large to see, let him put the sayd Stone into a round dish, and they both so together in some vessell of water, wherein they might swimme at pleasure voluntarily, which dish when it standeth still, then doe the two principall and opposite pointes of the Stone firmly and constantly point out North and South: and if before the quarters of North and South were knownen, by this experience he may find out the two principall pointes of the Stone, so that the one being knownen, the other can not be wanting. And that a man may be the better persuaded of this effect, let him remove or turne round the dish after it hath once stood still, and he shall ever finde it to returne constantly to the same point againe. Also, a pisse, or peece of Steele, being but touched with the Load Stone, playing *Aequilibra* vpon some Pyramid or point, receiveth

such

such vertue, that it produceth like effect. Whereunto, if wood
or paper in circular forme divided into 32. equall parts, be
handsomely compacted, it will distinguish and poynthe out
all parts of the Horizon, and direct into all coasts of the
worlde, and that onely by the instant spirite of the two
principall pointes, respecting euer North and South.

Two and
thirtie pointes
of the compasse
pass.

This excellent propertie and benefite of the Lodestone,
I the rather remember at large, because some Seamen
whiche knowe this rare and miraculouse effecte as well as
I, doe not sufficiently admitt the same, because it is not
so commonly knowne, and yet indeede is to be preferred
before all pretious stones in the worlde, whiche only tend
to ornament, and haue no other vertue, whereas this ser-
ueth to so necessarie vse. The vertue of this stone, as it is
not long since it was first found, so in these dayes it is like
to receiue his perfection, concerning his North-easting and
North-westing to be brought in rule, & particularly in this
noble voyage of our worthy Captain Martine Frobisher,
who, as you shall after vnderstande in the discourse, hath
diligently obserued the variation of the Needle. And
such obseruations of skilfull Pilots, is the onely waye
to bring it in rule, for it passeth the reach of naturall phi-
losophy. The making and pricking of Cardes, the shifting
of Sunne and Moone, the vse of the compasse, the houre
glasse for obseruing time, instruments of Astronomie to
take Longitudes and Latitudes of Countreys, and many
other helps, are so commonly knowne of euery Mariner
now adayes, that he that hath bin twice at Sea, is asha-
med to come home, if he be not able to render accompte of
all these particularities. By whiche skill in Navigation,
is brought to passe, that the people of Europe can as easi-
ly and farre more easilier make long voyages by Sea
than by lande, whereby hath come to passe, that within
the memorie of man within these foure score yeares, there
hath bene moe newe Countreies and regions discovered,

The variati-
on of the
Needle.

Newe discou-
eries.

than in five thousande yeares before: yet more than halfe
the worlde hath bene discovered by men, that are yet (or
might be) well for their age be alive. When I name the
worlde in this sense, I meane the uppermost face and su-
perficie of the Earth and for a which unite together, make
one Globe or Sphere. And this face of the Earth, whiche
Almightie God hath given man as most convenient place
to inhabite in, thorow the negligence of man, hath be-
till of late dayes, layne so hidde, and unknowne, that he
hath bene without the fruition, and benefit of more than halfe the
earth: and of all nations that are now and hath bin in the

A marvellous thing, that man, who hath always abhor-
red to muche that bounde and restraine, and so greatly de-
sired libertie, should be contented so many thousande yeares,
to be shut up in so many boundes, as it is to be thought,
that onely such Countries in times past have bin knowne
as either did bounde and hang together, or else were sepa-
rated by very narrow Seas, as are *Europe, Africa, Asia*,
out of which, from either to other, a man maye travayle by
lande, or else shal finde in some places very narrow Seas,
separating them: and so mighte passe from the one to the
other, onely by lande markes, withoute the Arte of Na-
vigation, because the one was within a hen of the o-
ther.

The Weast
ende of the
olde worlde.

For even the greates strength and stoutnesse of Hercules
himselfe, whē out of *Greece* Westward he had travellled, &
conquered all the Regions and Countries comming to the
straight betwene *Spain* and *Barbary*, made accounte to
have bene at the Weast ende of the worlde, and therefore
there erected two Pillers, as a perpetual monument of his
fame, whiche to this daye are called *Hercules Columnes*, the
Pillers of Hercules, the one standing in *Spain* of *Europe*,
the other in *Africa*, and called the straight *Fretum Her-
culeum*: and now commonlye is named the straightes of
Malaga, or *Gibraltar*. And having come so farre West-
warde,

ward, comforted himselfe, and said, *Why should I goe any further;*
like wise Alexander Magnus out of Macedonia in Greece;
passing through Armenia Persia and India, coming to the
great River Ganges, & conquering all these Countries (as I
thought he was perswaded, that Asia extended somewhat
further into the East and North east, yet knowing them
not to be very great Countries, and thinking them to be
of small moment, erected there certaine Altars, which
are yet called Ara Alexandrina, as beyond which, no man
else in those dayes had passed, or needed to passe, more East
ward; and this was accepted, as if were a bounder of
the East side of the worlde, although he indeede Asia doeth
extende further 20. degrees, and is enuironed with Mare
Roium, and the straight Arabian, which our Captaine Frobi-
sher pretendeth to finde out.

Touching the South parts of the world, towards Af-
 frica, Ptolomies writing of Egypt, a famous Cosmogra-
 pher, who was more sollicit and curious in describing al
 the face of the Earth, than any thing before him or after,
 (except of late dayes,) deliuered in plat described know-
 went only 16. degrees beyond Equinoctiall to the South,
 wardes of pole Antartique, and that bounder was called
Aboris Lund, out of whiche the greates river Nile is suppo-
 sed to haue his beginning & spring. And as for the known
 land on the South parts of the world, *Thyle* being one of
 Islands of *India* (more probably than *Isle de*) was so long
 pronounced to continue *India*, that it was esteemed a
 great errorre for any man to imagine any lande more
 South than that.

Thus haue I briefly named the four principall bound-
 ders of the worlde whiche was onely known from the be-
 ginning of the worlde (as some thinke) untill within these
 80. last yeres. That is the straights of *Gibraltar* or *Straboga*
Westward. The East part of Asia beyond Ara Alex-
andrina Eastward. Prima Thyle by Scor'ande Southward:

and

The East
end of the old
worlde.

The ende of
the old world
Southward.

The end of
the old World
Southward.

8 *M. Frobishers first voyage*

The greates
discoueries
of late yeres.

In the year
of our lord
1576.

In the year
of our lord
1576.

In the year
of our lord
1576.

The Earthe
divided into
foure partes.

¶ 16. Grades beynd y^e Equinoctiall Southward. But these
16. degrees of South latitude, are to be vnderstande only in
the continent of Affrica, whiche extendeth not passing 70
degrees in longitude. Therefore, whatsoeuer Countries or
Regions haue since bene discouered and knowne beyonde
180. degrees in longitude. 60. degrees in South latitude, and
16. degrees in South latitude, all the commendation, ho-
nour, renoume, glorie, and fame therof, must be attributed
to the Englishmen, Spaniards, Portingales, Frenchmenne
and Italians, whose valiant courage and high mindes, be-
suche, that either they haue adde haue, or shortly will dis-
couer and searcke out, every inuicible corner of the world.
By these mens valours and industries, the knowne Regi-
ons of the worlde, whiche before were diuided into three
partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, and *Asia*, are now made
foure, by addition of other three. For like as the whole Mas-
sie frame of the world, being firste diuided into two princi-
pall regions, the one Elementall, the other Heauenly, the
Elementall containeth foure partes, that is, the foure E-
lements, the Earth, the Water, the Ayre, and the fyre:
the Heauenly Region, although one yet for diuersitie of
motion, may be compted two, that is, *Primum Mobile*, mo-
uing onelye vppon the poles, Articke and Antarticke,
and all the reste of Moones and Planets, mouing vppon the
poales of the Zodiacke are by this difference of motion
imagined two, whereby ariseth the number of fve substan-
tiall partes of the world, that is, the foure Elements, and
the two varieties of Moones. So likewise the inferiour
world, I meane the superficies of the Earth, is also diuided
into fve partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, *Asia*, *Terra Septen-
trionalis*, & *Terra Australis*, whose bounders by-
cause this diuision seemeth somewhat strange, I thought
good for the more particularitie, here by selfe to repeate.

¶ 17. Grades beynd y^e Equinoctiall Southward. But these
16. degrees of South latitude, are to be vnderstande only in
the continent of Affrica, whiche extendeth not passing 70
degrees in longitude. Therefore, whatsoeuer Countries or
Regions haue since bene discouered and knowne beyonde
180. degrees in longitude. 60. degrees in South latitude, and
16. degrees in South latitude, all the commendation, ho-
nour, renoume, glorie, and fame therof, must be attributed
to the Englishmen, Spaniards, Portingales, Frenchmenne
and Italians, whose valiant courage and high mindes, be-
suche, that either they haue adde haue, or shortly will dis-
couer and searcke out, every inuicible corner of the world.
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partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, and *Asia*, are now made
foure, by addition of other three. For like as the whole Mas-
sie frame of the world, being firste diuided into two princi-
pall regions, the one Elementall, the other Heauenly, the
Elementall containeth foure partes, that is, the foure E-
lements, the Earth, the Water, the Ayre, and the fyre:
the Heauenly Region, although one yet for diuersitie of
motion, may be compted two, that is, *Primum Mobile*, mo-
uing onelye vppon the poles, Articke and Antarticke,
and all the reste of Moones and Planets, mouing vppon the
poales of the Zodiacke are by this difference of motion
imagined two, whereby ariseth the number of fve substan-
tiall partes of the world, that is, the foure Elements, and
the two varieties of Moones. So likewise the inferiour
world, I meane the superficies of the Earth, is also diuided
into fve partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, *Asia*, *Terra Septen-
trionalis*, & *Terra Australis*, whose bounders by-
cause this diuision seemeth somewhat strange, I thought
good for the more particularitie, here by selfe to repeate.

The chiefe bounders of the principall parts of the vworld.

Europe is bounded on the West side with our West Ocean: on the South side with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the East with *Mare Aegæum*, *Pontus Euxinus*, and the river *Tanais*, following the Peridian thereof Southwarde: On the North side it was thoughte sometime to be bounded with *Illandes*, *Hebrides*, *Orcades*, and *Hyperborei montes* in *Sarmatia* of Europe. But nowe, by the navigation of the Englishmen, the boundes are extended vnto that Sea, whiche compasseth Norway, Lapland, and Moscouia.

Africa is bounded Westwarde with the Sea *Atlanticum*, Southward with the South Ocean, passing by Cape d'buona Speranza, Eastwarde with the red Sea, and Southwarde by the Sea *Mediterraneum*.

Asia is bounded on the South side with the South Ocean, on the East side with *Mare Euxin*, and the straighte *Anian*, on the North side with the Scythian Sea, on the West side with the Peridian of the river *Tanais*, & parte of the Sea *Mediterraneum*, as *Pontus Euxinus*, *Mare Egeum*, *signus Ibsicus*, and the red Sea.

Terra Septentrionalis is divided from *Asia* by the Scythian Sea, from *Europe* by the North Sea aboute *Island*, called in times past *Mare Congelatum*, the frozen Sea, and from *America* is divided by Frobishers Straits. It lyeth rounde about the Pole Artike, & is included by a Paralell, passing aboute .70. degrees in North latitude, as it is also more at large described in Mercators and Ortelius vniuersall Mappes.

This parte of the world hath bene most or onely made knowne by the Englishmens industrie. For as Mercator mentioneth out of a probable Author, there was a Frier

10 *M. Frobisher's first voyage*

of *Oxforde*, a greate Mathematician, who himselfe went per
 rye farre North, aboue 200. yeeres agoe, and with an Astrolabe
 described almoste, all the lande, aboute the Pole,
 finding it divided into foure partes or Ilandes, by foure
 greate guttes, indraftes, or chaimels, running violently,
 and deliuering themselves into a monstrous receptacle, and
 swallowing sincke, with sincke a violent force and current,
 that a Shippe being entred neuer so little within one of
 these foure indraftes, cannot be holden backe by the forces
 of any great winde, but runneth in headlong by that deepe
 swallowing sincke, into the bowels of the earth. He reporteth,
 that the South-west parte of that lande, is a fruitful, and
 a holesome soyle. The North-east part (in respect of England)
 is inhabited with a people called Pygmies, whiche are not at the
 uttermoste aboue foure fote highe. One of these foure greate
 monstrous gulfes with his violent raging course, followeth
 the Meridian of the fortunate Ilandes, and receiue the Ocean
 with three months, and is frozen ouer three moneths in the
 yeare, and is 37. leagues in breadth. The nexte Eastwarde
 beyonde the Ilande *Kaggs*, is at 110. degrees in longitude,
 and receiue the East Ocean with five months, and being
 narrowe and swift, is neuer frozen. The third is at 190.
 degrees in longitude, & receiue the East Ocean with
 nineteen receits. The fourth is at 280. degrees in longitude.
 All these indraftes & raging chaimels, runne directly
 towards a point vnder the Pole, where is also said to be
 a monstrous gret Mountain of wonderful gret height,
 & about 37. leagues in compasse at the foot. *Guilhelmus Postellus*
 saith, that here vnder and aboute the Pole is best habitation
 for man, and that they euer haue continuall daye,
 and know not what night or darke-
 nesse meaneth. But this seemeth contrary to the principles
 of the Sphere, whiche alloweth well that they shoulde see
 the Sunne halfe a yeare together without any night. During
 the time of his being in the North signes from the one

a Description
 of the lande
 lying aboute
 the Pole.

Fig. mei.

a great rocke
 vnder the
 Pole.

Continuall
 daye for euer

Equinoctium

Equinoctium to the other, yet, that in y^e other halfe they shold
haue continuall night without any day. But I thinke Po-
stellus (being a good Astronomer) doubted nothing of y^e rea-
son of y^e sphere, but meaneth y^e for their great twilights, & y^e
high swelling of y^e earth, & y^e high mountaine vnder the Pole,
they haue continuall light: but hereof you shal heare more at
large hereafter, in this treatise, whē I speake of the tempera-
ture of y^e North Regions. This so particular a description
of y^e land & countries lying about the Pole, argueth, y^e this
Oxford frier toke great pains therein, and induceth great
probabilitie & likelihood of y^e truth therof, bicause he obser-
ued so diligently by measure, y^e bredth of the shadows, what
time, and how long they continued frozen, & w^h how many
months or receipts every one of them receined the Ocean.

A piece of
Froze.

Upō y^e bounds & descriptio of this part of y^e earth, I haue y^e
lōger staid, bicause I find it discovered only by the English
nation. And although y^e greatest part herof was made kno-
wen 200. & oddē yeres past, yet some bounders thereof were
described & set out by y^e trauel of S. Hugh Willoby Knight,
an Englishman, who ventured & lost his life in y^e cause, & so
died an honorable death, & with him Ric. Chancelor, chiefe
Pilot in that voyage, in 1554. who discovered & founde
out, y^e Norway & Lapland, &c. conuoyed not to Grœnland, or any
part of y^e Northern regions, as one firme & continent, but y^e
by sea a man might trauel to y^e country of Moscouia, & a gret
way more E.ward, as far as the gret riuer Obby. Also ouer
worthy General Ca. Frobisher in his 3. last voiajes, wher
of we are briefly to entreat in these 3. books, hath discovered
& described a gret part of y^e South-west bounds therof, & me-
neth (God willing) not only to describe the one halfe therof
in going to Curia by y^e North-west, but also to put in retail,
whether he may return into England by the y^e South-east, & to
also to describe y^e other part, which to do, is one of y^e long-
giest matters of the world, & a thing y^e will cause other Prin-
ces to admire y^e fortunate state, & y^e gret valor of y^e English
natis. But

Sir Hughe
Willoughby
and Richarde
Chancelor.

Frobishers 3.
voyages.

But to retourne againe to the bounding of the other parts of the worlde.

America.

America an Ilande is included on the East side with the Sea *Antartique*: On the West side with *Mare del Sur*, or *Mare Pacificum*: On the South side it is bounded with the straight of *Magellanus*: and on the North with *Frobishers straights*.

Terra Australis.

Terra Australis seemeth to be a great firme land, lying vnder and aboute the South pole, being in many places a fruitfull soyle, and is not yet thorowly discovered, but onely seene and touched on the North edge thereof, by the traualle of the *Portingales* and *Spaniards*, in their voyages to their East and West *Indies*.

It is included almost by a Paralell, passing at .40. degrees in South latitude, yet in some places it reacheth into the Sea with greates Promontories even vnto the Tropicks *Cupricornus*. Onely these partes of it are better knownen, as ouer against *Cape d'buona speranza* (where the *Portingales* see *Hoppingayes* commonly of a wonderfull greatnesse,) land againe it is knownen at the South side of the straight of *Magellanus*, and is called *Terra del Fuego*.

It is thoughte this Southlande, about the pole *Antartike*, is farre bigger than the North land aboute the pole *Articke*: but whether it be so or not, we haue no certaine knowledge, for we haue no particular description hereof, as we haue of the land vnder and aboute the North pole.

Thus I haue briefly buttred & bounded out all the parts of the Earth, according vnto this latter diuision into five parts. Which, that it might be moze apparant & sensible to euery mans vnderstanding, I haue herewithin adolopned an vniuersall Map, wherewith my minde was to make knowne to the eye what Countries haue bene discovered of late yeares, and what before of olde time. The olde knowne partes haue their boundes traced and drawen with whole

lines,

lines,

lines,

lines, the newe discovered Countries haue theyr bounds
drawen wth points or broken lines, whereby the Reader
shall at the first sight see both the shape and fashion of the
whole vniuersall face of the Earth, compared all together,
and also all the seuerall partes thereof, whether they were
of old time discovered, or of late yeares, the which Mappe,
though it be roughly framed, withoute degrees of Longi-
tude or Latitude, yet is it sufficient for the purpose it was
ordained, for herein, as in all the rest of this discourse, of
the thre voyages of our worthy Generall Captayne Fro-
bisher, my intente is, more to sette out simply the true and
playne proceeding and handling of the whole matter, than
to vse circumstance of many words, or syne eloquent pha-
ses, wherein if I shoulde once goe about to entangle my
selfe, it would doe nothing else, but bewray my owne igno-
rance, and lacke of Schole skyll. Therefore, of me there is
nothing else to be looked for, but such playne talks and wy-
ting, as Souldiers and Marchers doe vse in theyr dayly
meetings and voyages, and this of necessitie must anye
man vse, that will deale with suche a matter as this is, al-
though he were curious to the contrarie.

By this discourse and Mappe, is to be scene, the valiant
courage of men in this later age, within these 80. yeares,
that haue so muche enlarged the boundes of the Worlde,
that now we haue twice and thrice so muche scope for oure
earthlie peregrination, as we haue hadde in times past, so
that now men neede no more contentiously to strive for
roume to build an house on, or for a little furthe of ground,
of one acre or two, when greate Countreys, and whole
Worlde, offer and reache out themselues, to them that
will first voutsafe to possesse, inhabite, and till them. Yea,
there are Countreys yet remayning withoute Masters
and possessors, whiche are fertile to bring forth all manner
of corne and grayne, infinite sortes of lande Cattell, as
Horse, Elephantes, Kine, Sheepe, great varietie of flying
b. iij.

Fowles of the ayre, as Pheladts, Partridge, Quayle, Wor-
 pinges, Ostridges &c. infinite kinde of fruits, as Almonds,
 Dates, Quinces, Pomgranats, Oringes, &c. hole some me-
 dicinable, and delectable. Greate varietie of floures: conti-
 nuallie springing, winter and Sommer, beautifull, for
 couloure odoriferous, and comfortable. Abundance of faire
 hilles and valleys, furnished with all maner wooddes, and
 pleasante riuers. Millions of newe fashions, and strange
 beastes and fishes, both in Sea and fresh waters. Moun-
 taines bringing forth all maner of Mettals, as gold, siluer,
 yron, &c. All sorts of pretious Stones and spices, in al which
 land wanteth nothing that may be desired, eyther for plea-
 sure, profit, or necessarie vles. Which sundry Countreys, to
 possesse and obteyne, as it is an easie thing, so would I not
 haue our Englishe Nation to be slacke therein, least per-
 happes agayne they ouershoote themselves, in refusing oc-
 casion offered, as it was in the time of King Henry the seaz-
 nenth, when all the West Indies were firste profered to the
 Englishmen, to be given into their handes, whiche they
 little regarding, was after ward offered to the Spanyardes,
 who presently accepted the occasion, and now enioy the in-
 finite treasure and commoditie thereof. I would not wishe
 the Englishmen to be nowe vnlike themselves, for in all the
 later discoueries the Englishe nation hath bin as forward,
 as any other. As firste, by their Pauigations Northeast-
 ward, the boundes of Europe, wer made perfect on the North
 side, for Ptolomie, Strabo, and al other Geographers lesse
 it described but onely to the Ilandes Greades in Irelande,
 and Hyperboreos Montes in Sarmatia, and finding the
 land on the North side of Germany, Poland, Moscouia, and
 Asia, to extend Northward, they left it confusedly, & knew
 not whether it reached to the Pole, as one firme lande, or
 whether it were diuided by some Sea they knew not. But
 this doubt hath long since bin dissolued, by the valiant at-
 tempt of S. Hugh Willoughby Knight, who (as I said be-
 fore) in this noble discouerie, died an honorable death, & the
 voyage

West Indies
 profered to
 the English
 Nation.

The boundes
 of Europe
 perfected by
 Englishmen.

voyage hath since his perished by pitious breaches in the Bo-
 rowies, another Island yongest ofounting Eastward, be-
 yonde y great Obeisland, as farre as y Empire of y great
 Camo: Canoe of Tartaria, as appeareth in my general Map
 by y pyched bounds therof. That voyage was then take in
 hand, by y launt knight, with purpose to haue gone East-
 ward to the rich Countrey of Cataya, as was grounded by se-
 ly upon these reasons. First, because ther was a Unicornes
 horne found upon the coast of Tartaria, by the River Obi,
 which (said he) was like by no other ways to come thither,
 but fro India or Cataya, where the saide Unicornes are on-
 ly sold, & that by some sea bringing it thither. Also a fisher-
 ma of Tartaria reported, y he sailed verie farre South east-
 ward, & found no end of sea, or likelyhode therof. Lastly, a
 Tartarian, inhabiting nere y Scythian Sea, reported such a
 streame and current to runne there continually, towards the
 West, that if you cast any thing therein, it would presently
 be caried out of your sight towards the West, whereby ne-
 cessarily foloweth, ther should be some passage to some lar-
 ger sea, wherein this continual streame might emptie it self.
 And by y experience of this voyage, it was found, y the fro-
 sen Zones were not frosen, but habitable and nauigable, a
 thing y almost all the old Philosophers did deny, & went a-
 bout with sundry reasons to impugne, for in this voyage
 to Moscouia, our men passed beyond. 72. degrees in North
 Latitude, wheras y frosen Zone beginneth at. 66. degrees &
 a halfe. This enterpryse, although it toke not effect, to find y
 passage to Cataya Eastward, because y worthy knight, the
 chiefe Autho: therof, dyed in y way thither, yet hath it bin
 very beneficiall to England, in finding out y trade to S. Ni-
 cholas, both for y maintenance of y Hauie, & the verely pro-
 fit is reaped therby, the which voyage is knowe to be more
 dangerous & painful, thā any y Spanyards or Portugals haue
 euer dealt in, for they being borne in a somewhat hote coun-
 trey, hapned to deale with easie voyages, although they
 were long out, not much differing fro their own temperature.

The two
Borrowes.

Reasons to
proue the
passage by
the North-
east.

Commodi-
ties by Mos-
coule voyage.

And

And I thinke, a man mighte be bold to saye, that in all their long voyages, to the East and West Indies, they were neuer so muche distressed and oppressed with infinite numbers, and sundrie kindes of dangers, as our valiant General Captayne Frobisher, and his company were in every one of these his thre voyages, as reading it, you shall vnderstand more at large: And yet they courageously persist and continue on their purposed enterprize, and will not surreasse, vntill they haue (God willing) found out that long wished passage to Cataya, to the euerlasting renowne, glorie, and fame of the English nation.

Also, the Valoꝝ of the English men, did first of all discouer and finde out all that part of America, whiche now is called Baccalaos: for Sebastian Cabot, an English man, borne in Bristol, was by commandement of King Henry the seauenth, in Anno. 1508. furnished with shipping, munition, and men, and sayled along all that tract, pretending to discouer the passage to Cataya, and went alande in many places, and brought home sundry of the people, and manie other things of that Countrey, in token of possession, bearing (I say) the firste Christians that euer there sette foot on land.

Also, the sayde Englishman Cabot, did first discouer at the procurement of the King of Spayne, all that other porte of America, adioyning herte beyond Brasil, lying aboute the famous Riuer called Rio de la plata.

Also, the English men haue made sundrye voyages to Guinea and Bynny, although the Spanyarden, and Portugalles, bycause of their nere dwelling therevnto, get thither the firste parte of them, and there prevented them in building Townes and Castels, whereby appeareth, that the English nation, by their long and dangerous spanigations, haue diligently and paynefullie searched out by sea, the temperature of all the Zones, whether they were burning, frozen, hot, colde, or indifferent, euen from the Pole

Artike,

Articke, to the Equinoctiall, and crossing it also, passed beyond the Tropicke of Capricorne, and returned agayne. And therefore, as we are inferioure to no other nation, in making greates and long voyages by Sea, so knowe I no Nation comparable vnto vs, in taking in hande long trauels and voyages by lande. For what Nation is it, that hath euer had such a long trade by land, as is the Englishmens into Persia, which besides two Monethes sayling by Sea, along the West and Southerne coastes of Norway, and Lapland, by Wardhouse, vnto the Bay of Saint Nicholas, it remaineth more in voyage by land and fresh rivers, aboute thre thousande English miles: for from the Merchantes house at Saint Nicholas, by the River Duina and Sughana, to the Citie Volugda, is compted seauen hundred English miles, from thence to the Citie Yearusslaue, frading vpon the great River Volga, travelling by only land, is reckned about, 140. miles, where the Merchants making new Shipping for the freshe River Volga, goe Eastwarde aboute .vij. C. miles: then the sayde River turning agayne South by many windings, at the last by the great Citie Astracan, deliuereth it selfe into the South side of the Sea Caspium; that tract beinge aboute nine hundred miles: then after in two or thre dayes, with a good winde crossing the Caspium Sea, they arriue at a port named Bilbil, where after by lande journeying with Camels in one and twenty dayes, beinge almost 600. miles, they come to the famous Citie of Tauris or Teuris, beinge the greatest Citie of Persia, for trade of Merchandise. This long and paynfull voyage by land, was taken in hand by a worthy Gentleman Master Anthony Ienkenfon, who made thereof a Plat, with the first particular description that I haue seene of the whole Countrey of Moscouia, whiche is yet extant, and therefore the Englishmen are to be preferred before all other Nations, in making long voyages by lande, The Spanyards and Portugalles vndoubtedly are worthy

Englishmen
great traue-
lers by land.

Voyage to
Persia.

The English
compared v
Spanish Na-
vigations.

Day of two
monethes.

immortal fame and glozie, for their greafe enterpises, and good successes, they haue therein: yet haue they neuer seene nor hard such strange and extraordinary accidents of the Sphere, as hath happened vnto the Englishmen. For neither Spaniards nor Portugal, euer sawe in all their long voyages, the Sun and the Moone to make whole and perfect revolutions aboute the Horizon, as our men yearely do see in their voyage to Moscouia, where when they abide any time at Wardhouse, they see the Sunne goe continually aboue ground, the space of aboute two moneths together, where if they take not great heed, they shal not know what day of the moneth it is, after the order of our Calender, soe that they haue no nights. But yet bycause once euerye 24. houres, the Sunne draweth neare to the Horizon in the North parts, it is there commonly shadowed with vapours and thicke fogges, whiche usually rise from the Earth, and keepe a little to shade we the bodye of the Sunne: and that lowest approaching of the Sunn to y^e Earthward, they counte night, and so make good ynough reckning of the days of the moneth, according to our vsuall fashion. But one inconvenience there is, that dismayeth and deterreth moste men, (though they be of valiant courage) from taking in hande long voyages, eptier by sea or by lande, and that is, the newe and vncustomed elements, and the extreme ayres, of hot & cold, wherby (as some thinke) if they travel far Northward, they shall be frosten to death; in the harde congealed & frozen sea: and again, if they travel far toward the South, they feare they should be parched & broyled to death with the extreme heat of y^e midde burnyng Zone: or else if perhaps they escape alive, yet at least they shold be burned as black as a cole, as the Indians or Black Moores there are & thus to belieue they are partlie perswaded by the sight of those Indians, and partlie by the persuasions of certaine Philosophers, who went about with reasons to proue, y^e betwixen the two Tropicks was no dwelling or being, for y^e extreme heate,

heate, the Sunne beating on them continuallye: neither neare eyther Pole, for the extreme frostes, colde, and snoto, whiche continuallye hath there (from the beginning of the world as some thinke) increased, the Sunne being so farre distante from them. Which opinion of some, bycause it importeth very much, I thought good here to do my endeavour to refell, both bycause I know the contrarie, by my owne experience, and also for that I finde the course of the Sunne in Zodiacke (which God hath ordained to give light & life to all things) can induce no such kinde of extremitie: and so lastly to confirme all partes of the worlde to be habitable.

Experiences and reasons of the Sphere, to
proue al partes of the world habitable,
and thereby to confute the position of
the five Zones.

First it may be gathered by experience of our Englishmen in An. 1553. for Captain Windam made a voyage with Merchandise to Guinea, & entred so far within the *Torrida Zona*, that he was within 3. or 4. degrees of the Equinoctial, & abiding there certain moneths, returned to gain.

Experience
to proue that
Torrida zona
is habitable.

Also the Englishmen made another voyage verie prosperous & gainfull, An. 1554 to the coasts of *Binin*, lying East from *Guinea*, being within 3. degrees of the Equinoctial. And yet it is reported of a truth, that al the tract from *Cape de las Palmas* trending by *C. de tres puntas* alongst by *Benin* until the *Ile of Saint Thomas* (which is perpendicular vnder the Equinoctial) al the whole Bay is moze subject to many bloming and smothering heates, with infectious and contagious ayres, than any other place in al *Torrida Zona*: and the cause thereof is some accidents in the land. For it is most certain, the mountaines, Seas, woods, and lakes, &c. may cause through their sundrie kind of situation, sundry straunge & extraordinary effectes, wherby the reason of the climate otherwise woulde not giue. I mention these voyages of oure Englishmenne, not so muche to proue that *Torrida Zona* may be,

g. if.

and

Marochus
more hote
than aboute
the Equino-
ctiall.

and is inhabited, as to shew their readynesse in attempting long and dangerous nauigations. We also among vs in England haue blache Moores, Ethiopians, out of all partes of Torrida Zona, whiche after a small continuance, can wel endure the colde of our Countrey, and why should not we as well abide the heate of their Countrey. But what shoulde I name anye more experiences, seying that all the coastes of Guynea and Bynnin are inhabited of Portugals, Spanyardes, French, and some Englishmen, and there haue built Castels and Townes. Onely this I will say to the Merchants of London, that trade yeerely to Marochus, it is very certayne, that the greatest part of the burning Zone, is far more temperate & cole in Iune, than the Cuntry of Marochus, as shall appere by these reasons and experiences folowing. For let vs first consider the breadth and bignesse of this burning Zone (which as euery man knoweth, is 47. Degrés eache Tropicke, whiche are the bounders thereof) being 23. degrés and a halfe distant frô the Equinoctiall. Imagin againe two other Paralels, on eache side the Equinoctiall one, eyther of them distant from the Equinoctiall about twentie Degrés, whiche Paralels maye be described eyther of them twice a yeaere by the Summe, being in the first Degrés of Gemini the eleventh of May, and in Leo the thirteenth of Iuly, hauing North Latitude. And agayne, the Summe beýng in the first Degrés of Sagittarius, the twelfth of Nouember, and in Aquarius the ninth of Ianuary, hauing South Latitude, I am assured by experience and reason, that all that distance, included betwene these two Paralels last named (conteyning fortye Degrés in Latitude, goyng rounde aboute the earth, according to Longitude) is not onely habitable, but the same most frutesfull and delectable, and that if anye extremitie of heate be, the same not to be within the space of twentie Degrés of the Equinoctiall on eyther syde, but onely vnder and

about
the Equinoctiall about

about the two Tropickes, and so proportionally the nearer you do approche to either Tropicke, the more you are subiect to extremitie of heate (if any suche be) and so Marochus being scituate but .6.02.7. degrees from the Tropicke of Cancer, shall be more subiect to heate, than any place vnder or neare the Equinoctiall line.

And first by the experience of sundrie men, yea thousands, Trauailers and Merchantes, to the East and West Indies in manye places both directly vnder, and harde by the Equinoctiall, they with one consent affirme, that it aboundeth in the middell of *Torrída Zona* with all maner of grain, hearbes, grasse, fruite, wood, and cattell, that we haue here, and thousandes other sortes, farre more holesome, delectable, and pretious, than anye we haue in these Northerne climates, as very well shall appeare to him that wil reade the Histories and Pauigations of suche as haue travelled

Arabia, India intra & extra Gangem, the Ilandes Molucca, America, &c. which all lye about y^e middle of y^e burning

Marvellous
fruitfull soule
vnder the Equinoctiall.

Zone, where it is truely reported, that the great hearbes, as are Radishe, Lettuce, Colewortes, Borage, and suche like, doe waie ripe, greater, more sauerie and delectable in taste than ours, within sixtene dayes after the seede is sown. Wheat being sowed the first of Februarie, was found ripe the firste of May, and generally, where it is lesse fruitfull, the Wheat will be ripe the fourth Moneth after the seede is sown, and in some places will bring forth an eare as bigge as the wipste of a mans arme, containing .1000. graines. Beanes, Pease, &c. are there ripe twice a yeare. Also grasse being cutte downe, will growe vpper in sixe dayes aboue one foote highe. If our cattell be transported thither, within a small time their yong ones become of bigger stature, and more fatte than euer they would haue bin in these Countries. There are founde in euerie wood in great numbers, suche timber trees as twelue men holding handes together are not able to fadome. And to be shor, all they that

Great trees.

Comodities
and pictures
vnder the
Equinoctiall.

haue bene there, with one consent affirme, that there are the goodlyest græne Heddwes and playnes, the faireste mountaines, couered with all soztes of trees & fruites, the fairest vallies, the goodliest pleasaunt fresh riuers, stoared with infinite kinde of fishes, the thickest woods, græne and bearing fruite al the whole yeare, that are in al the worlde. And as for gold, siluer, and al other kinde of Metals, al kinde of spices, and delectable fruites, both for delicacie, & health, are there in such aboundance, as hitherto they haue bene thought to haue bene byed no where else, but there. And in conclusion, it is now thought, that no where else but vnder the Equinoctiall, or not farre from thence, is the earthlye Paradise, and the only place of perfection in this worlde. And that these things may seme the lesse strange, bycause it hath bin accompted of the old Philosophers, that there could nothing prosper, for the extreme heate of the Sunne continually going ouer their heades in the Zodiacke. I thoughte good here to alleage suche naturall causes as to me seme verie substantiall and sure reasons. First you are to vnderstande, that the Sunne doeth worke his moze or lesse heate in these lower parts by two meanes, the one is, by the kind of Angle that the Sun beames doeth make with the earth, as in all *Torrida Zona*, it maketh perpendicularly righte Angles, in some place or other at none, and towarde the two Poles verie oblique and breuen Angles. And the other meane is the longer or shorter continuance of the Sunne aboute the Horizon. So that wheresoeuer these two causes do most concurre, there is moste excelle of heate: and when the one is wanting, the rigour of the heat is lesse. For though the Sunne beames do beate perpendicularly vpon any region subiect vnto it, if it hath no continuance or abode aboute the Horizon, to worke his operation in, there can no hote effect procede. For nothing can be den in a momente. And this seconde cause, *mora solis supra Horizontem*, the time of the Sunnes abiding aboute the Horizon, the old Philosophers

Heat is caused by two meanes that is by his manner of Angle and by his continuance.

phers neuer remēbred, but regarded only the manner of angles, & the Sun beames made with the Horizon, which if they were equall and right, the heate was the greater, as in *Torrída Zona*: if they were vnequall & oblique, the heat was the lesse, as towarde both poles, which reason is very good & substantiall: for the perpendicular beames reflect and reuerberate in themselves, so that the heate is doubled, euery beame striking twice, & by vnitng are multiplied, and continue strong in forme of a Columnne. But in our latitude of 50. & 60. degrees, the Sun beams descend oblique & slanting wise, & so striketh but once & departeth, and therefore oure heate is the lesse, for any effect that the angle of the Suns beames make. Yet, because we haue a longer continuance of the Sunnes presence about our Horizon than they haue vnder the Equinoctiall, by which continuance the heate is increased, for it shineth to vs. xviij. 02. xviij. houres sometime, when it continueth with them but twelue houres alwayes.

Note this reason.

And againe, oure night is very shorthe, wherein colde vapors vse to abound, being but. 6. 02. 8. houres long, whereas theirs is alwayes twelue houres long, by which two aduantages of long dayes and shorthe nights, though we wante the equalitie of Angle, it cometh to passe, that in Sommer oure heate here is as greate as theirs is there, as hath bin proued by experience, and is nothing dissonant from good reason.

Therefore, whosoever wil rightly way the force of colde & heate in any region, muste not onely consider the Angle that the Sunne beames make, but also the continuance of the same about the Horizon. As firste to them vnder the Equinoctiall the Sunne is twice a yeare at none in their Zenith perpendicular ouer their heades, & the more during the. ij. houres of those two dayes the heat is very vrgent, & so perhaps it will be in. 4. 02. 5. dayes more, an houre euery daye.

daye vntill the Sunne in his proper motion, haue crossed the Equinoctiall, so that this extreame heate caused by the perpendicular Angle of the Sunne beames, endureth but two houres of two dayes, in a yeare. But if anye man say the Sunne maye scalde a good while, before and after it come to the Peridian, so farre forthe as reason leadeeth, I am content to allowe it, and therefore I will measure and proportion the Sunnes heate, by comparing the Angles there, with the Angles made here in England, bicause this tēperature is best knowne vnto vs. As for example, the .ii. day of March, when vnder the Equinoctiall it is half houre past eight of the clocke in the morning, the Sun will be in the East about .38. degrees aboue the Horizon, bycause there it riseth alwayes at six of the clock, and moueth euery hour 15. degrees, and so high very neare wil it be with vs at London the saide .ii. of March at none. And therfore loke what force the Sunne hath with vs at none, the .ii. of March, the same force it seemeth to haue vnder the Equinoctiall at half houre past eight in the morning, or rather lesse force vnder the Equinoctiall. For with vs the Sunne had bene already six houres aboue the Horizon, and so had purified and clensed all the vapours, and thereby his force increased at none, but vnder the Equinoctiall, the Sunne hauing ben vppē but .2½. houres hadde sufficient to doe, to purge & consume the cold and moyst vapours of the long night past, and as yet had wrought no effect of heate. And therefore I may boldly pronounce, that there is muche lesse heate at halfe houre past eight vnder the Equinoctiall, than is with vs at none (*a fortiori*.) Butte in Marche, we are not onely contented to haue the Sunne shining, but we greatly desire the same. Likewise the .ii. of June, the Sunne in oure Peridian is .52. degrees highe at London: and vnder the Equinoctiall it is so high after .10. of the clocke, and seeing then it is beneficiall with vs *a fortiori*, it is beneficial to them after .10. of the clocke.

And

And thus have we measured the force of the Sunns greatest heate, the hottest dayes in the yeaere, under the Equinoctiall, that is, in March and September, from five till after tenne of the clocke in the morning, and from two untill sunne set. And this is concluded, by respecting only the first cause of heate, which is the consideration of the Angle of the Sunne beames, by a certaine similitude, that whereas the sunne shieth neuer above twelue houres, moze than eight of them would be cole and pleasant eue to vs, much moze to them that are acquainted alwayes with suche warme places. So there remaineth lesse than foure houres of anye excessive heate, & that only in the two sommer dayes of the yare, that is, the 11. of March, & the 14. of September, for vnder the Equinoctiall, they haue two sommers the one in March, & the other in September, which are our spring and Autumne, and likewise two winters, in June, and December, which are our Sommer and Winter, as may well appeare to him that hath onely tasted the principles of the Sphere. But if the sunne be in eyther Tropicke, or approaching neare therunto, then may we moze easilie measure the force of his Meridian altitude, that it striketh vpon the Equinoctial. As for example, the twelfth of June, the sunne will be in the first degree of Cancer. Then loke what force the heate of the sunne hath vnder the Equinoctiall, y same force and greater, it hath in all that Paralel, where the Pole is eleuated betwene 47. and 48. degrees. And therefore Paris in Fraunce, the 12. daye of June sustayneth moze heate of the Sunne, than Saint Thomas Ilande lying nere the same Meridian, both likewise at none, or the Ilandes Taprobana, Molucca, or the firme lande of Peru in America, Paris in France which all lye vnderneath the Equinoctial. For vpon the 12. day of June asforesayd, the sunne beames at none doe make an Isocheles Triangle, whose Vertex is the Center of the Sunne, the Basis a lyne extended from Saint Thomas Ilande, vnder the Equinoctiall, vnto Paris in Fraunce, neare

In June to
greater heat
at Paris than
under the E-
quinoctial,

the same Meridian: therefore the two Angles of the Base, muste needes be equall *p. 5. primi. Reg.* the force of the heate equall, if there were no other cause, than the reason of the Angle, as the old Philosophers have appointed. But by cause at *Paris* the Sun riseth two houres before it riseth to them under the Equinoctiall, & setteth likewise two houres after the, by means of the obliquity of the Horizon, in which time of the Sunnes presence, & houres in one place, more thā the other, it worketh some effect more in the one place than in the other, & being of equall height at none, it muste then needes follow to be more hote in the Paralell of *Paris*, than it is under the Equinoctiall. Also this is an other reason, that when the Sun setteth to them under the Equinoctiall, it goeth very deap & lowe under their Horizon, almost euen to their *Snipides*, whereby their twilights are very shorte, and their nightes are made verpe extream darke and long, and so the moisture and coldenesse of the long nightes, wonderfully encrease, so that at length the Sun rising, can hardly in many houres consume and drie away the colde humours and moist vapours of the nighte passe, which is cleane contrarie in *Paris* Paralel of *Paris*: For *Paris* Sun goeth under their Horizon but verpe little, after a sloping sorte, whereby their nightes are not verpe darke, but light-some, as looking into the North in a cleare night withoute cloudes, it doeth manifestly appeare, their twilights are long, for the Paralel Cancer cutteth not the Horizon of *Paris* at right angles, (but at angles very breuen, and unlike) as it doth the Horizon of the Equinoctiall. Also the Sommer day at *Paris*, is sixtē houres long, and the nighte but eight: where contrariwise, under the Equinoctiall, the day is but twelue houres long, and so long is also the nighte, in what soeuer Paralell the Sunbe: a no therefore loke what oddes and difference of proportion there is betwene the Sunnes abode above the Horizon in *Paris*, and the abode it hath under the Equinoctiall, (it being in Cancer) the same

The Two
lights are
shorter, and
the nights
darker, under
the Equino-
ctial than at
Paris.

...
...
...
...

proportion woulde seeme to be betwē the heate of the one place and heate of the other: for other things (as the angle of the whole acke of the Sunnes progresse that day in both places) are equall.

But under the Equinoctiall, the presence and abode of the Sunne about the Horizon, is equall to his absence, and abode under the Horizon, each being twelue houres. And at *Paris*, the continuance and abode of the Sunne is a boue the Horizon fiftene houres long, and but eight hours absence, whiche proportion is double, from whiche, if the proportion of the equalitie be subtrahed to find the Difference, there will remaine stil a double proportion, whereby it seemeth to followe, that in June the heate at *Paris* were double to the heate under the Equinoctiall. For (as I haue saide) the angle of the Sunne beames, are in all pointes equall, and the cause of difference is, *Mora Solis supra Horizonem*, the staye of the Sunne in the one Horizon more than in the other. Therefore, whosoever coulde finde out in what proportion the angle of the Sunne beames heateth, and what encrease the Sunnes continuance doeth adde therunto, it might expressly be sette downe, what force of heate and colde is in all regions.

Thus you partely see by comparing a Climate to be well knowne, and familiarly acquainted by lyke height of the Sunne in both places, that under the Equinoctiall in June, is no excessive heate, but a temperate ayre rather tending to colde. For as they haue there for the moste parte, a continuall moderate heate, so yet sometime they are a little pinched wth colde, and vse the benefite of fyre as well as we, especiallye in the euening when they goe to bedde, for as they lye in hanging beddes tyed faste in the vpper parte of the house, so wll they haue fyres made on both sides their bed, of wbych two fyres, & one they deuise superstitionallye to dyne alwaye Sprytes, and the

They vse
and haue
needes of fyre
under the Equinoctiall.

Cold inter-
mingled with
heate vnder
the Equino-
ctiall.

other to keep away from them the coldenesse of the nights. Also in manye places of *Torrída Zona*, especially in the higher landes somewhat mountainous, the people a little shyncke at the colde, and are often forced to prouide themselves clothing, so that y^e Spaniards haue found in the West *Indies*, many people clothed, especially in Winter, whereby appeareth, that with their heate, there is colde intermingled, else would they neuer prouide this remedy of clothing, which to them is rather a grieue & trouble than otherwise. For when they go to warres, they wil putte off al their apparell, thinking it to be combersome, and will alwayes goe naked, y^e they therby might be moze nimble in their fight.

Some there be that thinke y^e middle Zone extreme hot, because y^e people of y^e Countrey can, & do liue withoute clothing, wherein they childishly are deceiued, for oure climate rather tendeth to extremitie of colde, because we cannot liue without clothing: for this our dubble lining, furring, & wearing so many cloths, is a remedy against extremitie, & argueth not y^e goodnesse of y^e habitation, but inconueniēce & injury of colde: that is rather y^e moderate, tēperate, & desirable habitation, where none of these troublesome things are required, but that we may liue naked & bare, as nature bringeth vs forth. Others again imagine y^e middle Zone to be extreme hate, because the people of *Africa*, especially y^e Ethiopians, have so cole blacke, & their haire like wolle curled thort, which blacknesse & curled haire, they suppose to come onely by y^e parching heate of y^e Sun, which both it should be possible I cannot see. For enē vnder y^e Equinoctiall in *America*, & in y^e East *Indies*, & in the *Islands Molucca*, y^e people are not blacke, but white, with long haire, & curled as we haue, so that if the Ethiopians blacknesse cometh by the heate of the Sun, why should not those *Americans* and *Indians*, also be as blacke as they, seeing the Sunne is equally distant frō them both, they abiding in one paralel: for the concave and *concave superficies* of y^e Dybe of the Sun is concentricke, and equidistant

Ethiopians
blacke, with
curled haire.

equidistant to φ earth, except any man should imagine some
 what of *Aux Solis*, & *Opposirum*, whiche indifferently may be
 applied aswel to φ one place, as to the other. But φ sunne is
 thought to give no other wise heate, but by way of angle in
 reflectio, & not by his nerenesse to φ earth, for throughout all
 Africa, yea in φ middelt of φ middle Zone, & in al other pla-
 ces, upo φ tops of Mountaynes, there lyeth continuall snowe. The Sunne
 which is nerer to the Wyde of the Sunne, than φ people are
 in φ valley, by so muche as the height of these Mountaynes
 amount unto, and yet the Sunne notwithstanding his nere-
 nesse, can not melt the snowe, for want of convenient place
 of reflections. Also the middle region of the Ayre, where all
 the Hayle, frost, and snowe is engendred, is nerer unto
 the Sunne than the earth is, and yet there continueth per-
 petuall colde, bycause there is nothing that the Sunnes
 beames may reflect against, whereby appeareth the nere-
 nesse of the body of φ Sunne worketh nothing. Wherefore to
 returne again to the blacke Moores, I my selfe haue seen
 an Ethiopian as blacke as a cole broughte into Englande,
 who taking a faire Englishe woman to Wife, begatte a
 Sonne in all respects as blacke as the father was, al-
 though England were his native Countrey, & an Englishe
 woman his Mother: whereby it seemeth this blacknesse
 proceedeth rather of some naturall infection of that man,
 whiche was so strong, that neither φ nature of the Climate,
 neither the good complexion of the Mother conuerting,
 coulde any thing alter, and therefore we can not impute it
 to the nature of φ Climate. And for a more freer example, our
 people of Meta Incognita (of whome and by whome this
 discourse is taken in hande) that were broughte this last
 yeare into Englande, were all generallie of the same co-
 loure, that many Nations be, lying in the middelt of the
 middle Zone. And this their countenance is not only in the
 face whiche was subiecte to Sunne and Ayre, but also in
 their bodies, which were still covered with garments, as

The Sunne
 heateth not
 by his neere-
 nesse, by only
 by reflection.

A blacke
 Moores son
 borne in En-
 gland.

The countour
 of the people
 in Meta In-
 cognita:

The comple-
tion of the
people of
Mesa Ingentia.

oures are, yea, the very sucking childe, of twelue Moneths
age, hadde his skinne of the very same couloure that most
haue vnder the Equinotiall, which thing can not procéde
by reason of the clime, for that they are at least tenne de-
grés more towards the South, than we in Englande are,
no, the Sunne neuer cometh nare their Zenith by 40.
Degrés, for in effect, they are within thre or four dégrés
of that, which they call the frozen Zone, and as I said, for
tie dégrés from the burning Zone, whereby it foloweth,
that there is some other cause than the Climate, or the
Sunnes perpendicular reflection, that shoulde cause the E-
thiopiass great blacknesse. And the most probable cause to
my iudgemente is, that this blacknesse procédeth of some
naturall infection of the first inhabitants of that Countrey,
and so all the whole progenie of them descended, are still
polluted with the same blot of infection. Wherefore it shall
not be farre from our purpose, to examine the first originall
of these blacke men, and how by lineall discente, they haue
hitherto continued thus blacke. It manifestly and plainly
appeareth by holy Scripture, that after the generall Inun-
dation, and ouerflooding of the Earth, there remayned no
more a line, but Noe & his thre sonnes, Sem, Cham, and
Iaphet, who only were left to possesse & inhabit the whole
face of the earth: therefore all the land that vntill this daye
hath bin inhabited by sundry discents, must needs come of
the offspring eyther of Sem, Cham, or Iaphet, as the onely
sonnes of Noe, who all thre being white, and their wives
also, by course of nature, shoulde haue begotten and brought
forth white children. But the enuie of our great and conti-
nuall enuie the wicked spirit is such, that as he could not
suffer our old father Adam to liue in the felicitie & Ange-
like state wherein he was first created, but tempting him,
sought & procured his ruine & fall: So againe, finding at this
cloud none but a father and thre sonnes liuing, he so caused
one of them to transgresse & disobey his fathers commande-
ment,

The Cause of
the Ethiopias
blacknesse.

ment, that after him, all his posteritie should be accursed.
The fact of disobedience was this. When Noe at the com-
mandement of God had made & entered the Arke, & the flood
gates of Heauen were opened, so that the whole face of the
earth, euery tree & Mountaine was covered with abundace
of water, he straitely commanded his sonnes & their wiues
y they should with reuerence & feare behold the iustice and
mighty power of God, & that during the time of the flood,
whille they remained in the Arke, they should be continencie
& abstinence fro carnall copulation with their wiues: & many
other preceptes he gave vnto the, & admonitions, touching
the iustice of God, in reuenging sinne, & his mercie in deli-
uering the, with nothing deserved it. Which god instructi-
ons & exhortations notwithstanding, his wicked sonne Cham
disobeyed, and being perswaded that the first child borne af-
ter the flood (by right & lawe of nature) should inherit & pos-
selle all the dominion of the earth, he, contrary to his fathers
commandement, whille they were yet in the Arke, fled co-
paign with his wife, & craftily went about, thereby to disin-
herit the offspring of his other two brethren, for the which
wicked and detestable fact, as an example for contempte of
Almightie God, and disobedience of parents, God would a
sonne shuld be borne, whose name was Chus, who not onely
it selfe, but all his posteritie after him, should be so blacke &
lothsome, that it might remaine a spectacle of disobedience
to all the world. And of this blacke & cursed Chus came al
these blacke Moores which are in Africa, for after the wa-
ter was banished fro off the face of the earth, and that the
land was drye, Sent those that part of the land, to inhabit in
which now is called Asia, and Iaphet had that which now
is called Europa to herit we diuel, and Africa remained for
Cham, & his blacke sonne Chus, & was called Chameis af-
ter y fathers name, being perhaps a cursed dy, sandy, & un-
fruitful ground, fit for such a generatio to inhabit in. Thus
you see, y the cause of y Ethiopians blacknesse, is the curse &
natural in-

The Arke of
Noe.

Chus y sonne
of Cham accursed.

Demetrius
Suntius
Suntius
Suntius

Africa was
called Cha-
meis.

infection of blood, & not the distemperature of the climate, which also may be proved by this example, that these black men are found in all partes of Africa, as well without the Tropicks, as within, even unto Capod'buona Speranza Southward, where, by reason of the Sphere, should be the same temperature that is in Spayne, Sardigna, and Sicilia, where all be of very good complexion: Wherefore I conclude, that the blackness proceedeth not of the hotnesse of the Climate, but of the infection of blood, and therefore this their argument gathered of the Africans blacknesse, is not able to destroy the temperature of the middle Zone. It may therefore very well be ascertained, that under the Equinotiall, is the most pleasant and delectable place of the world to dwell in, where although the Sunne for two houres in a yeare, be direct over their heads, and therefore the heate at that time some what of force, yet because it continueth so seldom, and continueth so small a time, when it continueth, it is not to be wayed, but rather the moderate heate of other times is all the yeare to be recommended. What if the heate at any time should in the choicest daye beare some what vigent, the coldnesse of the long night there, would easilie refresh it, according as Montanus saith, speaking of the temperature under the Equinotiall.

Greatest
temperature
under the
Equinotiall.

Humida non reficit paribus refrigerat horis.
If the heate of the Sunne in the day time doe burne or parch any thing, the shadowe of the night dothe coole and refresh the same againe, the Sunne being as long absent in the night, as it was present in the day. Also our Author of the Sphere, Iohannes d' Sacrobosco, in the Chapter of the Zodiacke, denieth the Etimologie of Zodiacus, of the Grecke word Ζωε, whiche in Latin signifieth life, for

out of Aristotle he alledgeth, that *secundum accessum & recessum solis in Zodiaco, sunt generationes & corruptiones in rebus inscripibilibus*; that is, to the Sunnes going to and fro in the Zodiacke, the inferiour bodies take their causes of generation and corruption. Then it followeth, that where there is most going to and fro, there is most generation and corruption: whiche must needs be betwene the two Tropikes, for there the Sunne goeth to and fro most, and no where else, but there. Therefore, betwene the two Tropikes, that is, in the middle Zone, is greatest increase, multiplication, generation and corruption of things, which also we find by experience, for there is Summer twice in the yeare, and twice Winter, so that they haue two Harvests in the yeare, and continuall spring. Seeing then the middle Zone falleth out so temperate, it resteth to declare where the hottest part of the World should be, for we fynde some places more hotte than others. To answer this doubt, reason persuadeth, the hottest place in the World to be vnder and about the two Tropikes, for there more than in anye other place doe both the causes of heate concurre, that is, the perpendicular falling of the Sunne beames, at righte Angles, and a greater continuance of the Sunne about the Horizon (the Pole there being eleuated three or foure and twentie degrees.) And as before I concluded, that though the Sunne were perpendicular to them vnder the Equinotiall, yet by cause the same continued but a small tyme, (theyr dayes being short, and theyr nightes long) and theyr speedie departure of the Sunne from their Zenith, by cause of the suddayne crossing of the Zodiacke with the Equinotiall, and that by such continuall course and recourse of hote and cold, the temperature grew moderate.

So now to the vnder & two Tropikes, the Sun hauing once by his proper permutatiō declinēd, 20. degrees from the Equinotiall, beginneth to draw nēre theyr Zenith, which may be (as before, aboute the eleuenth day of May, and

Under the Equinotiall is greatest generation.

Greatest heate vnder the Tropiks.

34 *M. Frobishers first voyage*

then becometh to send his beames almost at right Angles,
about which tyme, the Sunne entred into the first degree
of Gemini; and with this almost right Angle, the Sunne
beames will continue, untill it be past Cancer, that is, the
space of two Monethes every day at noon, almost perpen-
dicular over their heads, being then the time of *solstitium*
Aestivale, whiche so long continuance of the Sun aboute
their Zenith, maye cause an extreame heate (if anye be in
the world) but of necessitie farre more heate, than can bee
under the Equinoctiall, where the Sunne hath his fixe
long abode in the Zenith, but passeth away therehence
very quickly. Also under the Tropikes, the day is longer
by an houre and a halfe, than it is under the Equinoctiall,
wherefoze the heate of the Sunne, having a longer tyme
of operation, must needs be increased, especially being the
night, wherein colde and moisture doe abounde under
the Tropikes, is lesse than it is under the Equinoctiall.
Wherefoze I gather, that under the Tropikes is the ho-
test place, not onely of *Torrida Zona*, but of any other parte
of the Globe, especially bycause there both causes of
heate doe concurre, that is, the perpendicular falling of the
Sunne beames two Monethes together, and the longer
abode of the Sunnes presence above the Horizon. And by
this meanes, more at large is proved, that Marochus in
Summer, is farre more hote, than at any tyme under the
Equinoctiall, bycause it is situate so nere the Tropike
Cancer, and also for the length of their dayes. Neither yet
doe I thinke, that the Regions situate under the Tropi-
pikes, are not habitable, for they are founde to be verpe
fruitfull also, although Marochus, and some other partes
of Africa nere the Tropike, for the drynesse of the natives
sandie soyle, and some accidentes, maye seme to some to
be intemperate for overmuch heate. For Ferdinandus O-
niedus, speaking of Cuba and Hispaniola, Islands of Ame-
rica, lying hard under, or by the Tropike Cancer, sayeth,
that

admodum
Marochus
situate est
sub tropico

admodum
Marochus
situate est
sub tropico

Cuba.
Hispaniola.

1003

• 2

that

that these Ilandes haue as good pasture for Cattell, as any other Countrey in the world.

Also, they haue most hollesome and clere water, and temperate ayre, by reason whereof, the herds of Beastes are muche bigger, fatter, and of better tast, than any in Spayne, by reason of the ranke pasture, whose moisture is better digested in the hearbe or grasse, by continuall and temperate heate of the Sunne, whereby being made more fatte and vnicious, it is of better and more stedfast nourishment. For continuall and temperate heate dothe not only draw much moisture out of the earth, to the nourishment of such things as growe, and are engendred in that Climate, but dothe also by moderation, preserve the same from putrifying, digesting also, and condensating or thickning the sayd moist nourishment into a gumme and vnicious substance, whereby appeareth also, that vnder the Tropikes is both hollesome, frutefull, and pleasant habitation, whereby lastly it followeth, that al the middle Zone, whiche betwyl of late dayes hath bin compted and called the burning, broyling, and perished Zone, is now found to bee the most delicate, temperate, commodious, pleasant, and delectable part of the World, and especially vnder the Equinoctiall.

Under the Tropikes is a moderate temperature

Having now sufficiently at large declared the temperature of the middle Zone, it remaineth to speake somewhat also of the moderate and continuall heate in colde Regions, as well in the nighte as in the day all the Sommer long, and also how these Regions are habitable to the inhabitantes of the same, contrarie to the opinion of the olde writers.

g.ij.

Of

Of the temperature of colde Regions

all the Sommer long, and also howe in

Winter the same is habitable, especially to the inhabitants thereof.



The colde Regions of the Worlde are those, whiche tending towarde the Pole Arctike, and Antartike, are without the circuit or bounds of the seauen Climates, which agreeable to the opinion of the old Writers, is founde, and sette out in oure Authour of the Sphere, Iohannes de Sacrobosco, where hee playnely sayeth, that without the seauenth Climate, which is bounded by a Paralell, passing at fiftie degrees in Latitude, all the habitation beyonde that, to be discommodious and intollerable: but Gemma Phrilius a late wyter, finding England and Scotland to be withoute the compasse of those climates, wherein he knew to be very temperate and good habitation, added thereunto two other Climates, the vtermost Paralell whereof, passeth by. 56. degrees in Latitude, and therein comprehendeth ouer and aboue the first computation, England, Scotland, Denmarke, Moscouia, &c. which all are rich and mightie Kingdomes.

The old wyters perswaded by bare coniecture, wente aboute to determine of those places, by comparing them to their owne complexions, because they felt them to be hardlie tolerable to themselves, and so toke thereby an argument of the whole habitable earth, as if a Man borne in Morochus, or other part of Barbarie, should at the later end of Sommer, vpon the suddayne, eyther naked, or with hys thicke vestture, be broughte into England, he woulde iudge this Region presently not to be habitable, because he being broughte vp in so warue a Countrey, is not able here to liue,

Pine Climates.

A comparison betweene Marochus, and England.

line, for so sod aine an alteration of the coloe apper but if the same man hadde come at the beginning of Sommer, and so afterwarde by little and little by certaine degrees, had felt & acquainted himselfe with the Frost of Autumne, it would haue seemed by degrees to harden him, and so to make it far moze tollerable, and by the after one yere or two, the ayre woulde seme to hym moze temperate. It was compted a greate matter in the olde tyme, that there was a brasse pot broken in sunder with frosen water in *Barbary*, which after was broughte and shewed in *Delphi*, in token of a miraculouis cold region and Winter, and therefore considered to the Temple of Apollo.

This effecte being wroughte in the Paralell of .48. degrees in latitude, it was presentlye compted a place verpe hardly and breasily to be inhabited for the greate cold. And howe then can suche men define vpon other Regions very farre without that Paralell, where they were inhabited or not, seeing that in so neare a place they so grossely mistooke the matter, and others their followers being conteted with the inventions of the olde Authoys, haue persisted willingly in the same opinion, with more confidence thā consideration of the cause, so lightly was that opinion received, as touching the uninhabitable Climate neare & under the Poles.

Therefore I am at this present to proue, y al the land lying betwene the laste climate euen vnto the point directly vnder either Pole, is or maye be inhabited, especially of suche creatures as are ingendred and breedeth therein. For indeed it is to be confessed, that some particular living creature cannot line in euery particular place or region, especially forth the same sort and kinde, as it did where it was firste breedd, for the veritable agreement of nature that is betwene the place, and the thing breedd in that place, as appeareth by the Elephant, which being translated and brought out of the second or third climate, though they may line, yet will they neuer ingender or bring forth yong. Also

all the North regions are habitable.

Elephant.

we see the like in many kinds of plants and heards: for example, the Orange tree, although in Naples they bring forth fruit abundantly, in Rome and Florence they will beare only faire gréene leaues, but not any fruite: and translated into England, they will hardly beare either flowera, fruite, or leaues, but are the next winter pinched and withered with colde: yet it followeth not for this, that England, Rome, and Florence should not be habitable.

Two causes
of heate.

In the prouing of these colde regions habitable, I shall be verie shorte, because the same reasons serue for this purpose, which were alleaged before in the prouing the middle Zone to be temperate, especially seeing al beate & cold proceede from the Sonne, by the meanes eyther of the Angle his beames doeth make with the Horizon, or else by y long or short continuance of the Sunns presence aboue ground: so that if the Sunnes beames do beate perpendicularly at righte Angies, then there is one cause of beate, and if the Sonne doe also long continue aboue the Horizon, then the heate thereby is muche encreased by accesse of this other cause, and so groweth to a kind of extremitie. And these, ij. causes, as I said before, doe moste concurre vnder the two Tropiques, and therefore there is the greatest beate of y worlde. And like wise, where both these causes are most absent, there is greatest want of beate, and encrease of colde (seeing that colde is nothing but the priuation and absence of heat) and if one cause be wanting, and the other present, the effect will growe indifferent. Therefore this is to be understood, that the nearer any region is to the Equinotiall, the higher the Sonne doeth rise ouer their heads at none, & so maketh either righte or neare righte angles, but the Sunn tarreth with them so much the shorter tyme, & causeth shorter dayes, with longer and colder nights, to restore the damage of the daye passe, by reaso of the moisture consumed by vapour. But in such regions, ouer the which the Sun riseth lower (as in regions extended towarde eyther pole) it maketh there vnequall Angies, but the Sonne

continueth longer, and maketh longer dayes, & maketh so much shorter and warmer nights, as remaine within the bounds of the daye past. For there are found by experience Sommer nights in Scotland and Gothland very hot, when under the Equinoctiall they are found very colde. This benefit of the Sunnes long continuance and increase of the day, both augment so much the more in colde regions, as they are neerer the poles, and ceaseth not encreasing, until it come directly under the point of the Pole Arctike, where the Sunne continueth above ground the space of six moneths or halfe a yeare together, & so the daye is halfe a yeare long, that is the time of the Sunne being in the fourth signes, from the first degree of Aries, until the last of Virgo, that is all the time from our 10. day of March, until the 14. of September. The Sunn therefore during the time of these six moneths without any decrease or hindrance of the night, giveth his influence upon those Landes with heate that neuer ceaseth during that time, which maketh to the great increase of Sommer, by reason of the Sunnes continuance. Therefore it followeth, that although the Sunne be not there very high over their heads, to cause right alyte heate, & to give great heate, yet the Sun being there so long time almost 24. degrees high, both casteth a comfortable and meane heate which there continueth without hinderance of the night the space of six moneths (as is before saide) during which time, there followeth to be a convenient moderate and temperate heat, or else rather it is to be suspected, the heat there to be very great, both for continuance, & also, *Quia virtus unita crescit*, the vertue and strength of heat united in one encreaseth. If then there be suche a moderate heat under the Poles, and the same to continue so long time, what shoulde move the olde writers to say there cannot be place for habitation. And that the certaintie of this temperate heat under both the Poles might more manifestly appeare, lette us consider the position & qualitie of the Sphere, the length of the day, and so to gather the heighte of the Sunne at all times,

Note nightes
nearer P. Pole.

Colde nightes
under the Equinoctiall.

One day of
six moneths.

times, and by consequent, the quantitie of his Angles, and so lastely the strength of his heate.

Those Landes and regions lying vnder the pole, and hauing the Pole for their Zenith, muste needs haue the Equinoctiall Circle for their Horizon, therefore the Sunne entreing into the Death signes, and describing euery 24. houres a Paralell to the Equinoctiall by the diurnall motion of *Primum Mobile*, the same Paralell must needs be wholly aboue the Horizon, and so laste howe many degrees there are frō the first of Aries to the last of Virgo, so many whole revolutions there are aboue thair Horizon, & dwell vnder the Pole, whiche is aboue the Equator, and so manye of oure dayes the Sunne continueth with them. During whiche tyme they haue there continuall daye and lighte, without anye hinderance of moone nights. Yet it is to be noted, that the Sunne being in the first degree of Aries, and laste degree of Virgo, maketh his revolution in the very Horizon, so that in these 24. houres, halfe the body of the Sunne is aboue the Horizon, and the other halfe is vnder his only Center, describing both the Horizon, and the Equinoctiall Circle.

And therefore seeing the greatest declination of the Sun is almost 24. degrees, it followeth, his greatest height in those Countries to be almost 24. degrees. And so high is the Sun at none to vs in London about 23. of October, being in the 15. degree of Scorpio, and like wise the 21. of January being in the 11. of Aquarius. Wherefore looke what force the Sun at none hath in London the 29. of October, the same force of heate it hathe, to them that dwell vnder the Pole, the space almoste of two monethes, during the time of the Sommer solstice, and that without intermingling of any colde night: so that if the heate of the Sunne at none could be well measured in London, (which is verie harde to doe, bycause of the long nights whiche engender greate moysture and colde,) then woulde manifestly appeare by

The Sunne neuer lettereth in a 182. dayes.

to read in the

Horizon and Equinoctial al on vnder the Pole.

London.

expresse numbers, the manner of the heate under the Poles, which certainly must needs be to the inhabitants verie commodious and profitable, if it inclyne not to ouer much heate, and if moysture do not want.

For as in October, in England we find temperate aire, and haue in our Gardens hearbes, and floures, notwithstanding our colde nights, how much more shoulde they haue y same good ayre, being continual without night. This heate of ours continueth but one houre; while the Sunne is in y Peridie, but theirs continueth a long tūne in one height. This our heate is weake, and by the colenesse of the night dissipeth, that heate is strong, and by continual accesse, is still increased and strengthened. And thus by a similitude of the equal height of the Sunne in both places, appeareth the commodious and moderate heate of the regions under the Poles.

Comodious
dwelling vnder
y Poles.

And surely, I can not thinke that the diuine providence, hath made any thing incommunicable; but to haue giue such order to all things, that one way or other the same shoulde be impleated, and that euery thing, and place, should be followeable to the next. But especiallie all things in this lower world, be giuen to man, to haue dominion and vse thereof. Therefore we neede no longer to doubt of the temperate and commodious habitation under the Poles; during the tyme of Sommer.

But all the controuersie consisteth in the Winter; for then the Sun leaueth those regions; and is no more seene; for the space of other sixe moenths, in the which tyme all the Sunnes course is vnder their Horizon, for the space of half a yeare; and then those regions (saye some) must needs be deformented with horrible darkenesse, and continuall nighte, which maye be the cause that beastes can not take the y same, and that also the cold shoulde then be intolerable. By which double evils, all liuing creatures should be contrayned to die, and were not able to indure the extremitie and

The nightes
vnder y Pole

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in the p^{er} of winter, and that life dwelling thereof: but that all things should be utterly before the summer following, when they should bring forth their broode & young, & that for these causes y^e said Climate about the Pole, should be desolate & not habitable. To al which objections, may be answered in this manner: first, that though the Sun be absent from them those six moneths, yet it followeth not, there should be such extreme darknesse, for as the Sunne is departed under their Horizon, so is it not farre from them: And not so soon as the Sunne falleth, so suddenly cometh the darke night, but the evening doth substitute and prolong the daye a good while after, by twilight. After whiche time the residue of y^e night, receiveth light of the Moone and Starres, untill the breake of the day, which giueth also a certaine light before the Sunne a rising, so that by these meanes the nightes are seldome darke, which is verified in al parts of y^e world, but least in the middle Zone under the Equinoctiall, where the twilights are short, & the nightes darker, than in any other place, because the Sun goeth under their Horizon so deepe, even to their Antipodes. Like we in Englande in the winter nightes, when the Sun goeth not far under the Horizon, that by the light of the Moone & Stars, we may travel at night, & if occasion were, do some other labour also. And there is no man that doubteth, whether our cattel can see to feede in y^e nightes, seeing we are so well certified thereof by our experience: & by reason of the sphere, our nightes should be darker than any time under the Poles.

The Astronomers consent, that the Sun descending fr^{om} our upper Hemisphere at the 18th Paralell under the Horizon, maketh an end of twilight, so that at length the darke night ensueth, and that afterward in the morning, the Sun appoaching againe within as many Paralels, both by the way y^e night by acesse of y^e twilight. Again, by the position of the sphere under y^e Pole, the Horizon & the Equinoctiall are al one. These revolutions, therefore y^e are Paralells

The twilights
lights growe
light under
the Pole al-
moste al the
winter.

The ending
of twilight.

continued

y Equinoctiall, are also Paralel to the Horizon, so that the
 Sun descending vnder y Horizon, & there describing certain
 Paralels not farre distant, doeth not bring darke nights to
 those Regions, vntill it come to the Paralels distant 8. de-
 grees frō y Equinoctiall, that is, about y 21. degree of Scorpio
 which wil be about y 4. day of our Souther, & after y Equi-
 ter solstium y Sun retournning backe againe to y 9. degree
 of Aquarius, whiche wil be aboute y 19. of January, during
 which time only, that is frō y 4. of Souther, vntill the xix.
 day of January, which is about six weeks space, those regi-
 ons do want y comoditie of twilights. Therefore during y
 time of these said six moneths of darknesse vnder y Poles, y
 night is destitute of y benefite of y Sun, & y said twilights,
 only for y space of six weeks or thereabout. And yet neither
 this time of six weeks is without remedy frō Heauē. For y
 Moone with hir encreased light, hath accesse at that time &
 illuminateth the moneths lacking light euery one of them-
 selues seuerally halfe the course of y moneth, by whose be-
 nefite it cometh to passe, y the night named extreame dark,
 possesseth those regions no longer than one moneth, neither
 that continually, or al at one time, but this also diuided in-
 to two sorts of shorter nights, of y which either of the endu-
 reth for y space of .15. days, & are illuminate of y Moone ac-
 cordingly. And this reason is gathered out of the sphere,
 whereby we may testifie, y the Somers are warme & fruit-
 ful, & the Winters nights vnder the pole, are toller able to
 liuing creatures. And if it be so, that the winter and time of
 darknes there be very cold, yet hath not nature left the vn-
 provided therefore. For there y beasts are conered w haire
 so much the thicker, in how much the vehemencie of cold is
 greater, by reason wherof the best & richest furies are bro-
 ghte out of the coldest regions. Also the foules of these cold
 countries haue thicker skins, thicker feathers, & more flo-
 red of down, thā in other hot places. Our Englishmē y tra-
 uel to S. Nicholas, and go a fishing to Wardhouse, enter far
 within the circle Arctike, & so are in the frose Zone, & yet there,
 b. ii. aswell

But six
 weekes dark
 vnder the
 Pole.

The Treas-
 tures of that
 Countrie are
 are provided
 for the colde.

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as well as in *Norland*, and all along those *Northerne Seas*,
they finde the greatest store of the greatest fishes that are,
as *Whales*, &c. and also abundaunce of meane fishes, as
Herrings, *Coddes*, *Haddockes*, *Bettes*, &c. whiche argu-
eth, that the *Sea*, as well as the *Land*, maye bee and is
well frequented and inhabited in the colde Countreys.

But some perhaps will saye, there should be such repe-
rate places in *Regions* aboute *Polles*, when at vnder
degrees in latitude, vnder Capitaine Frobisher and his com-
panie, were troubled with so manie and so greate moun-
taines of Rieting *Ile*, with so great store of colde, with
such continuall snow on toppes of mountaines, and with
such barren soyle, there being neither woodde or trees, but
lowe shrubbes, and such like. To all which objections may
be answered thus: First, those infinite *Ilandes* of *Ile* were
engoyed & congealed in time of winter, & nolo by the gret
heate of Sommer, were thawed, and then by ebbes, floods,
windes and currants, were driuen to and fro, and troubled
the *flöete*, so that this is an argument to proue the heat in
Sommer there, to be great, that was able to thaw so mon-
tuous mountaines of *Ile*. As for continuall snow on tops
of mountains, it is there no other wise, than is in the hottest
parte of the middle Zone, where also lyeth great snowe al
the Sommer long vppon toppes of mountaines, because
there is not sufficient space for the Sunnes reflection, wher-
by the snowe should be molten. Touching the colde stormy
windes, and the barrennesse of the country, it is there, as it
is in *Cornwall* & *Devonshire* in England, which parts though
we knowe to be fruitful & fertile, yet on the *South* side ther-
of al alongst the coast within seauen or eight myles off the
Sea, there can neither hedge nor tree grow, although they
be diligently by Art husbanded & sene unto: And the cause
thereof, are the *South*therne biting winds, whiche coming
from the *Sea*, are so bitter & sharp, that they kill al *young*
and tender plants, and suffer scarce any thing to grow, and

An objection
of Meta Incog
nra.

THE
ORIGINAL
OF
THE
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so is it in the Islands of *Meta Incognita*, which are subject most to East & Northeasterly winds, which I last yere chokt by the passage so with Ale, the Fleet could hardly recover their Port: yet notwithstanding all the objections that may be, the Countrey is habitable, for there are Men, Women, Children, and sundrie kind of Beastes in great plenty, as Beares, Deere, Hares, Foxes, & Dogges: all kind of flying Fowles, as Duckes, Seamewes, Mallards, Partridges, Larkes, Crows, Hawkes, and such like, as in the thirde Booke you shall understand more at large. Then it appeareth, that not only the middle Zone, but also the Zones about the Poles are habitable. Which thing being well considered, and familiarly knowen to our Generall Captaine Frobisher, as well for that he is thoroughly furnished of the knowledge of the Sphere, and all other skilles apperteyning to the art of Navigation, as also for the confirmation he hath of the same by many yeares experience, both by sea and land, and being perswaded of a new and neerer passage to Cataya, than by Capo d'buona Speranza, which the Portugalles yeerely use, he began first with himselfe to devise, and then with his friends to conferre, and layde a playne platte vnto them, that that voyage was not onely possible by the Northweast, but also as he coulde proue, easie to be performed. And further, he determined and resolved wyth himselfe, to go make full proue thereof, & to accomplishe, or bying true certificat of the truth, or else neuer to returne againe, knowing this to be the onely thing of the Worlde that was left yet vndone, whereby a notable mind might be made famous and fortunate. But although his will were great to performe this notable voyage, whereof he had conceived in his mind a great hope by sundry sure reasons, and secret intelligence, whiche here for sundry causes I leave vntouched, yet he wanted altogether meanes and abilitie to set forward, and performe the same. Long tyme he conferred with his private friends of these secretes, and

Meta Incognita inhabited.

Captaine
Frobisher.

Frobishers
first voyage.

Captayne
Frobisher
pretended
this discon-
ric aboute xv.
yeares agoe.

made also manie offers for the performing of the same in
thea, vnto sundry Merchants of our Countrey, aboue 10
yeares befoze he attempted the same, as by good witness
shall well appeare (albeit some euill willers whiche cha-
lenge to themselves the frutes of other mens labours,
haue greatly injured him in the reportes of the same, say-
ing, that they haue bin the first Authours of that Acton, and
that they haue learned him the way, which themselves as
yet haue neuer gone.) But perceyting that hardly he was
hearkened vnto of the Merchantes, whiche neuer regarde
Vertue, withoute hire, certayne, and present gaynes, he
repayed to the Courte (from whence, as from the foun-
taine of oure common wealth, all good causes haue their
chiefe encrease and mayntenance) and there layde open to
manie great estates and learned men, the plot and summe
of hys deuisse. And amongst manie honourable myndes,
whiche fauoured hys honest and commendable enter-
prise, he was specially bounde, and beholding to the
ryghte Honourable Ambrose Dudley, Earle of Warwike,
whose fauourable mynde, and good disposition, hathe al-
wayes bin readye to countenance and aduance all honest
actions, wpyth the Authours, and exectuters of the same:
and so by meanes of my Lorde hys honourable counte-
nance, he receyued some comfote of hys cause, and by
little and little, with no small expence and payne, brought
hys cause to some perfection, and hadde gathered together
so many aduenturers, and suche summes of money, as
myghte well defray a reasonable charge, to furnishe him-
selfe to Sea withall.

Furniture
for the first
voyage.

He prepared two small Barkes, of twentie, and fyue
and twentie tunne a peece, wherein he intended to accom-
plish hys pretended voyage. Wherefore, being furnished
wpyth the foresayde two Barkes, and one small binnelle
of tenne tunne burthen, hauping therein victuals, and o-
ther necessaries for twelue monethes provision, he depa-
red

redoppd the sayde voyage from Blacke wall the fiftenth
of June Anno Domini 1576. at which time ad venticella and

One of the Barkes wherein hee wente, was named Gabriell and
the Gabriell, and the other the Michaell, and sayling Michaell.

Northwest from Englande, vppon the firste of July
at length hee hadde sighte of a highe and ragged lande,
whiche hee iudged Freckelande, (whereof some Anthoures
haue made mention,) but durst not appoche the same,
by reason of the greate store of Isle that lay alongst
the coast, and the greate milles, that troubled them not
a little.

But good hand on the sayde shippes, and
not farre from thence hee lost compaigne of his small
Pinnesse, whiche by meanes of the greate storme, he sup-
posed to be swallowed vpp of the Sea, wherein he lost
onely foure men.

Also the other Barke named the Michaell, mistrusting
the matter, conueyed themselves priuie away from him,
and returned home, wyth greate reporte that he was cast
away.

The worthie Captayne, notwithstanding these discom-
fortes, although his Mast was sprung, and his toppes
Mast blownen ouerboarde wyth extreame foule weather,
continued his course towarde the Northweast, knowing
that the Sea at length must nedes haue an endyng,
and that some lande shoulde haue a beginning that way:
and determined therefore at the last, to tryng to passe
what lande and Sea the same myghte be, so farre to the
Northweastwardes, beyonde anye man that hath here-
tofore discovered. And the twentieth of July, hee hadde
sighte of a high lande, whiche hee called Queene Eliza-
bethes Forlande, after his Maiesties name.

And sayling
more Northerlie alongst that coast, he descried another
coplande, with a greate gutte, bay, or passage, deuiding
as it were two mayne lands or continents asunder. Where
he met with store of exceeding great yse al this coast along,
course

Gabriell and
Michaell.

The Pine
nelle lost.

The Michaell
returned
home.

Queene Eliza-
bethes for-
lande.

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cometig still to continue his course to the Southwardes, was alwayes by contrarie winde deteyned ouerthwartes these straytes, and could not get beyond. Within few days after, he percepued the Ile to be well consumed, and gone, epyther there engulfed in by some swift currents or indraftes, caried moze to the Southwardes of the same straytes, or else conueyed some other way: wherefore he determined to make ppose of this place, to see how farre that gutte had continuance, and whether he mighte carrie himselfe thorough the same, into some open Sea on the backe syde, whereof hee conceived no small hope, and so retired the same the one and twentieth of July, and passed aboue fiftie leagues therein, as hee reported, hauing vpon epyther hande a greate mayne of continent. And that land vpon hys right hande, as hee sayled Westward, he iudged to bee the continente of Asia, and there to be deuinded from the firme of America, whiche lyeth vpon the left hande ouer against the same.

Frobishers
first entrance
within the
straytes.

Frobishers
straytes.

This place he named after his name Frobishers Straytes, lyke as Magellanus at the Southweast ende of the worlde, hauing discouered the passage to the South Sea (where America is deuinded from the continente of that lande, whiche lyeth vnder the South Pole) and called the same strattes Magellanes straytes.

After he hadde passed 60. leagues into this foresayde stratte, hee went ashore, and founde Agrie where fire had bene made.

Deere.

He saw mightie Deere, & seemed to be Spankin, which ranne at him, and hardly he escaped with his life in a narrow way, where he was sayne to bee defence and pollicie to saue his life.

In this place he saw and perceiued sundry tokens of the peoples resorting thither. And being ashore, vpon the toppe of a hill, he perceiued a number of small things lying in the Sea a farre off, whiche hee supposed to be Porpoises.

02 Ceales, 02 some kinde of strange fishe: but comming nearer, he discovered them to be men, in small boates made of leather. And before he could descende downe from the hyll, certain of those people had almost cut off his boate from him, having skollen secretly behinde the rocks for that purpose, where he speedily hasted to his boate, and bent himselfe to his Holbert, and narrowly escaped the daunger, and saved his bote. Afterwards, he had sundry conferences with the, and they came aboꝛde his ship, and brought him Salmon and raw fleshe and fishe, and greedily deuoured the same before our mens faces. And to shewe their agilitie, they tryed many maisteries, vpon the ropes of the ship, after our Mariners fashion, and appeared to be verie strong of theiꝝ armes, and nimble of their bodies. They exchaunged coates of Ceale, and Beares skimes, and suche like, with oure men, and receiued belles, loking glasses, and other toys in recompence thereof againe. After great curtesie, and many meetings, our Mariners, contrarie to their Captaines direction, began more easily to trust them, and five of our men going a shoare, were by them intercepted with their boate, and were neuer since hearde of to this day againe. So that the Captaine being destitute of boate, barke, and al company, had scarcely sufficient number to conduct back his bark againe. He coulde notwe neither conuey himselfe a shoꝛe to rescue his men (if he had bin able) for want of a boate, and again, the subtille traytours, were so warie, as they would after that neuer come within our mens danger. The Captaine (notwithstanding) desirous to bring some token from thence, of his being there, was greatly discontented, that he had not before apprehended some of them. And therefore to deceiue the deceiuers, he wrought a prettie pollicie, for knowing well how they greatly delighted in our toys, and specially in belles, he rang a pretie Lowbel, making wise & he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it.

The first sight of the Saluage.

Salmon.

Five Englishmen intercepted and taken.

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And bycause they would, not come within his daunger for feare, he hung one bell vnto the, which of purpose he therewith shott, that it might fall into the sea and be lost. And to make them moze greedie of the matter, he rang a lowder bell, so that in the ende one of them came neare the ship side, to receiue the bell, which when he thought to take at the Captaines hand, he was therby taken himself. For the Captain being redily prouided, let the bell fall, & caught the man fast, & plucked him with maine force, boate and al into his bark, out of the Sea: Wherevpon when he founde himself in captiuitie, for very choller & disdain he bit his tong in twayne within his mouth: notwithstanding, he died not therof, but liued vntill he came in Englande, and then he died, of colde which he had taken at Sea.

Taking of y
first Sauiage

Nowe with this newe pray (whiche was a sufficiente witnesse of the Captaines farre and tedious trauell towards the vnknowne partes of the worlde, as did well appeare by this strange Infidel, whose like was neuer seen, red, nor harde of befoze, and whose language was neyther knowne nor vnderstode of anye) the saide Captain Frobisher returned homeward, and arriued in England, in August folowing, An. 1576. where he was highly commended of all men, for his great and notable attempt, but specially, famous for the great hope he brought of the passage to Cataya, which he doubted nothing at al to find, and passe thorow, in those parts, as he reported.

Frobishers
returne.

And it is especially to be remembred at the first arrinall in those partes, there laye so great store of Ice, all the coaste along so thicke together, that hardely his boate coulde passe vnto the shoare. At lengthe, after diuerse attemptes, he commaunded his company, if by anye possible meanes they could get ashore, to bring him whatsoever thing they could first find, whether it were lining or dead, stocke or stone, in token of Christian possession, which there

thereby he toke in behalfe of the Quenes mosse excellent maiestie, thinking that therby he might iustify the hauing and enioying of þ same things that grew in these vnknown partes.

The taking
possession of
Mesa Incognita.

Some of his companie broughte floures, some gréene grasse, and one brought a péece of a blacke stone, much lyke to a seacole in colour, whiche by the waight seemed to be some kinde of mettall or Wynerall. This was a thing of no accompt, in the iudgement of the Captain at the first sight. And yet for nouelty it was kept, in respect of the place from whence it came.

How the
Dre was
founde by
chaunce.

After his arriuall in LONDON, being demanded of sundrie his friendes, what thing he had brought them home of that country, he had nothing left to present them withal, but a péece of this blacke stone. And it fortuneda gentle woman, one of þ aduenturers wiues, to haue a péece thereof, which by chance she threw and burned in the fire, so long, that at the length being taken forth, and quenched in a little vinegre, it glittered with a bright Parquet of golde. Whereupon þ matter being called in some question, it was brought to certain Goldfinders in London, to make assay therof, who indeed found it to hold gold, and that very richly for the quantity. Afterwards, the same Goldfinders promised great matters thereof, if there were anye more to be found, and offered themselues to aduenture for the serching of those partes from whence the same was brought. Some that had great hope of the matter, sought secretly to haue a lease at hir Maiesties hands of those places, wherby to enjoy the Passe of so great a publike profit, vnto their owne priuate gaines.

Many ad-
uentures.

In conclusion, the hope of more of the same golde Dre to be founde, kindled a greater opinion in the heartes of many, to aduance the voyage againe. Whereupon, preparation was made for a newe voyage, against the yeare following.

In the second
voyage com-
mission was
given only
for bringing
of Ore.

following, and the Captaine more speciall^ye derected by
commission, for the searching more of this golde Ore, than
for the searching any further discoverie of the passage. And
being wel accompanied with diuerse resolute and forward
gentlemen, hir maiestie then lying at the right hono-
rable the Lord of Warwicks house in Essex, came
to take the^y leaues, & kissing hir highnesse
hands, with gracious countenance,
& comfortable wordes, departed
towards their
charge.





A true Reporte of such
things as hapned in the second voy-
age of Captayne Frobysher, pretended for
the Discouerie of a new passage to Cataya,
China, and the East India, by the North-
west. Anno. Do. 1577.

(:.)



Beyng furnished
with one tall Shippe of
hir Maiesties, named y
Ayde, of two hundred
tunne, and two other
small Barkes, the one
named the Gabriell, the
other the Michael, about
thirtie tunne a peece, be-
ing fitte appointed with
men, munition, victuals,
and all things necessary

for the voyage, the sayde Captayne Frobysher, with the
rest of his companie, came aborde his Shippes riding at
Blackwall, intending (with Gods help) to take y first winde
and tye serving him, the fyue and twentieth day of May, in
the yeare of oure Lorde God, a thousande five hundred, se-
uentie and seauen.

A.

The

2 *M. Frobishers second voyage*

The names of such Gentlemen as attempted this disco-
uerie, and the number of Souldyours and Mariners in
each Shippe as followeth.

Abovde the Ayde being Admirall, were \bar{y} number of one
hundred men of all sorts, whereof xxx. or moe were Gentle-
men and Souldyers, the rest sufficiente and tall Saylers.
Abovde the Gabriell being Viceadmirall, were in all 18.
persons, whereof five were Souldyers, the rest Mariners.
Abovde the Michaell were sixtine persons, whereof five
were Souldyers, the rest Mariners.

Generall of the whole } Martin Fro-
compny for hir Maestty } bysher.

His Lieutenant } George Best.

His Aunciente } Richar. Philpot.

Corporall of \bar{y} shot } Frauncis Forder.

Henry Carew.

Edmund Stafford.

John Lee.

Harvie.

The rest of
 \bar{y} Gentlemē

Mathew Kynersley.

Abraham Lyns.

Robert Kynersley.

Frauncis Brackenburys.

William Armshew.

The Sayster

Christofer Hall.

The Mate

Charles Iackma.

The Pylotte

Andrew Dyer.

The Gunner

Richarde Cox.

Captayne

Edward Fenton.

One Gentleman

Willia Tarnfield.

The Sayster

William Smyth.

Captayne

Gilbert Yorke.

One Gentleman

Tho. Chäberlaine

The Sayster

James Beare.

Abovde the
Ayde was

Abovde the Ga-
briell was

Abovde the Mi-
chaell was

On Whitsonday, being the. 26. of May, Anno. 1577.
Early in the morning, we wayed Ancker at Blackwal,
and fell that tyde downe to Grauesende, where we re-
mayned untill Monday at night.

On Monday morning the. 27. of May, aboide the Ayde,
we receyued all the Communion, by the Minister of Graue-
ende, and prepared vs, as good Christians towards God,
and resolute men for all fortunes: and towards night we
departed to Tilberie Hope.

Tuesday the. 28. of May, aboute nine of the clocke at
nighte, we arrived at Harwitch in Essex, and there stayed,
for the taking in of certayne victualles, untill Friday, be-
ing the thirtieth of May, during whych tyme, came letters
from the Lordes of the Counsell, streightelye com-
maunding our Generall, not to exceede hys comple-
mente and number appoynted hym, whych was, one
hundred and twentye persons: whereupon he dischar-
ged many proper men, whiche wryth unwilling myndes
departed.

The number
of men in this
voyage.

The condem-
ned men dis-
charged.

He also dismissed all hys condemned men, whych he
thoughte for some purposes verie needefull for the voy-
age, and towards nyghte vppon Friday, the one and
thirtieth of May, we sette sayle, and putte to Seas a-
gayne. And sayling Northwarde alongst the East coastes
of Englande and Scotlande, the seauenthy day of June, we
arrived in Sainte Magnus sounde in Orckney Ilandes,
called in Latine *Orcades*, and came to Ancker on the South
side of the Bay.

The first ar-
rival after
our depart-
ing from
Englande.

Here our company goyng on lande, the Inhabitanes
of these Ilandes beganne to flee, as from the Enemie,
whereupon, the Lieutenante wylled euerye man to
staye togyther, and wente hymselfe vnto theyr Hou-
ses, to declare what we were, and the cause of our
comming thither, whych being understode, after
A.ij. their

4 *M. Frobishers second voyage*

A Mine of
Silver found
in Orkney.

their poore manner they friendly entreated vs, and brought vs for oure money, such things as they had. And here oure Goldsyners found a mine of Silver.

Orkney is the principall of the Isles of Orkades, and standeth in the Latitude of .59. degrees and a halfe. The Countrey is much subiect to colde, answerable for suche a climate, and yet yeldeth some frutes, and sufficient mayntenance for the people, contented so poorely to line.

There is plentie ynough of Poultry, foz of Egges, Fische, and Fowle.

For theyr bread, they haue Oaten Cakes, and theyr drinke is Owes milke, and in some partes Ale.

Their houses are but poore without, and stuttysh ynough within, and the people in nature therevnto agreeable.

For their fire, they burne heath and turf, the Countrey in most parts being boyde of woodde.

They haue greate wante of Leather, and desire our olde shoes, apparell, and old ropes (befoze money) for their victuals, and yet are they not ignorant of the value of our coine. The chiefe towne is called Kyrway.

Kyrway the
chiefe towne
of Orkney.

In this Iland hath bin sometime an Abbey, or a religious house, called Saint Magnus, being on the West side of the Ile, whereof this sound beareth name, through whiche we passed. Their Gouvernoure or chiefe Lorde, is called the Lord Robert Steward, who at oure being there, as was vnderstode, was in durance at Edinburgh, by the Regents commaundement of Scotlande.

Saint Magnus
sound
why so called

After we had prouided vs here of matter sufficiente for our voyage, the eyght of June we sette sayle agayne, and passing through Saint Magnus sounde, hauing a merrie winde by night, came clere, and lost sight of all the lande, and keeping oure course West Northwest by the space of two dayes, the winde shifted vpon vs, so that we lay in trauerse on y^e Seas, with contrarie, making good (as nere as we could) our course to y^e Westward, and sometime to the Northward,

Southward, as the winde shifted, And hereabout we met
with thre Saylor of English fishermen from Iceland, bound
homeward, by whome we wrote our letters vnto oure
friends in England. We trauesed these Seas by the space
of .26. dayes, without sight of any land, and met with much
drift woodde, and whole bodyes of trees. We saw many
monstrous fishe, and strange fowle, whyche seemed to
line only by the Sea, being there so farre distant from anye
land. At length, God favoured vs with more prosperous
windes, and after we hadde sayled foure dayes with good
wind in the Poupe, the fourth of July the Michaell (being
formost a head) shotte off a peece of Ordnance, and strooke
all hir sayles, supposing that they descryed land, whyche by
reason of the thicke mistes, they could not make perfit:
howbeit, as wel our accompt, as also the greate alteration
of the water, whiche became more blacke and smooth, dyd
playnely declare we were not farre off the coast. Our Ge-
nerall sent his Maister aborde the Michaell (who had bin
within the peare before) to beare in with the place, to make
prouise thereof, who descryed not the land perfecte, but sawe
 sundrie huge Ilandes of Ice, which we deemed to be not past
twelue leagues fro the shore, for about tenne of the clocke
at night, being the fourth of July, the weather being more
clere, we made the land perfect, and knew it to be Freese-
land. And the heighth being taken here, we founde oure
selues to be in the Latitude of .60. Degrees and a halfe, and
were fallen with the Southermost parte of this land. Be-
twene Orkney and Freeseland are reckned leagues.

This Freeseland sheweth a ragged and high lande, ha-
ving the Mountaynes almost couered ouer with snow, a-
longst the coast full of drift Ice, and seemeth almost inac-
cessible, & is thought to be an Iland in bignesse not inferior
to England, and is called of some Authours, West Freese-
land, I thinke, because it lyeth more West, than anye
part of Europe. It extendeth in Latitude to the South-

Great bodys
of trees dry-
uing in the
Seas.
Monstrous
fish & strange
fowle trauing
only by the
Sea.

Water be-
yng blacke
and smooth,
signifieth
to be nere.

Ilandes of
Ice.

The first
sight of
Freeselande.

Freeseland
described.

6 *M. Frobisher's second voyage*

ward vertle farre as seemed to vs, and appeareth by a description set out by two brethren *Venetians*, Nicholas, and Antonius Genoa, who being driuen off from Ireland with a violent tempest, made Shipwracke here, and were the first knowne Christians that discovered this lande, aboute thre hundred yeares sithence, and they haue in their Sea Cardes set out euerie part thereof, and described the condition of the inhabitants, declaring them to be as civill and Religious people as we. And for so much of this land as we haue sayled alongst, comparing their Carde with y^e coast, we find it very agreeable. This coast seemeth to haue good fishing, for we lying becalmd, let fall a hooke without anye bayte, and presently caught a great fish called a Hollibut, which serued the whole companie for a dayes meate, and is dangerous meate for sirssetting. And sounding about foure leagues off fro the shore, our leade brought vp in the tallow a kind of Corall almost white, and small stones as bright as Christall: & it is not to be doubted, but that this lād may be found very rich, and beneficiall, if it were thoroughly discovered, although we saw no creature there but little birds. It is a marvellous thing, to behold, of what great bignesse and depth some Ilandes of Isle be here, some .70. some .80. fadome vnder water, besides that which is about, sempyng Ilands, more than halfe a mile in circuite. All these Isle are in talt freshe, and seme to be bredde in the sounds thereabouts, or in some land nere the pole, and with the wind & tides are driuen alongst the coastes. We found none of these Ilandes of Isle salt in talt, wherby appeareth they were not congealed of the Ocean Sea water, which is alwayes salt, but of some standing or little moving lakes, or great fresh waters, nere the shore, caused eyther by melted snow fro tops of Mountaines, or by continuall accesse of fresh waters fro the lād, and intermingling with y^e Sea water, bearing yet the dominion (By the force of extream frost) may cause some part of salt water to freeze so with it, & so seme a little brackish,

an easie kind
of fishing.

whyre
Corall gotte
by sounding.

Monsirous
Isles of Isle,
in talt freshe,
wherehence
they are sup-
posed to come

The opinion
of the frozen
Seas is de-
stroyed by
experience.

blackish, but otherwise y^e maine sea freeth not, & therefore
there is no *Mare Glaciale* or frosen Sea, as the opinion hy-
therts hath bin. Our General proued lading here twice; but
by y^e suddaine fall of mistes (wherunto this coast is much
subiect) he was like to lose sight of his Ships, & being great-
ly endangered with the drining Ice alongst the coast, was
forced aboard, and saime to surceasse his prettke, till a better
opportunitie might serue: and hauing spent .4. days & nights
sailing alongst this lād, finding the coast subiect to such bit-
ter cold & continuall mistes, he determined to spend no more
time therein, but to beare out his course towards y^e freights
called Frobishers straightes, after y^e Generals name, who
being the firste that ouer passed beyonde .58. degrees to the
Northwards, for any thing hath bin yet knowe of certainty
of y^e to found lād, otherwise called y^e continent or firme lād
of America, discovered y^e said freights this last yeare, 1578,
and hopeth that there wil be found a thorough passage into
the sea, which lieth on the backe side of y^e said new found lād
called *Mare pacificum*, or *Mare de Sur*, by the which we maye
go vnto Cathya, China, the East India, and all the dominions
of the Great Canie of Tartaria. Betwene Freeland & the
freights we had one great storme, wherin y^e Michael was
somewhat in dāger, hauing hir Sterage broken, & hir top
spaltes blowe ouerboard, & being not past .50. leagues short
of y^e straightes by our asseypt, we strooke sayle, & lay a hull,
feareing the continuance of the storme, the wind being at the
Northeast, and hauing lost company of the Barkes in that
flaw of wind, we happily mette againe the .17. day of Iuly,
hauing the euening before seene diuers Ilandes of flating
Ice, which gaue an argument that we were not farre from
land. Our Generall in y^e morning frō the maine top (y^e wea-
ther being reasonable clere) descried lād, but to be better as-
sured, he sent the two Barkes two contrarie courses, wherby
they might discerie either the South or North forlande, the
Aide lying off & on at Sea, with a small saile by an Island
of Ice,

Freibishers
straightes.

Freibishers
straightes.

The Stee-
rage of the
Michael
broken by
Tempest.

The first en-
trance of the
straightes.

8 *M. Frobishers second voyage*

of Ile, whiche was the marke for vs to meete together a
gayne. And aboute none, the weather being moze clere,
we made the North Forlande perfite, which other wise is
Halles Iland. called Halles Iland, and also the small Ilande bearing the
name of the saide Hall, whence the Dye was taken vppe,
whiche was broughte into Englande this last yeare
1576. the sayd Hall being present at the finding and taking
vp thereof, who was then Maister in the Gabriell with
Captayne Frobyslier. At oure arrivall here, all the Seas
about this coast were so covered over with huge quantitie
of great Ice, that we thought these places mighte only de-
serve the name of *Mare Glaciale*, and be called the Isie Sea.

**The descrip-
tion of the
streights.**

This North forlande, is thought to be divided from the
continent of the Norther lande, by a little sounde, called
Halles sound, whiche maketh it an Iland, and is thoughte
little lesse, than the Ile of Wight, and is the firste entrance
of the streights vpon the Norther side, and standeth in the
Latitude of. 62. Degrees. 50. Minutes, and is reckned from
Freeceland leagues. God having blessed vs with so
happie a lande fall, we bare into the streights, whych
ruine in next hande we least, and somewhat to the North-
warde, and came as nere the shore as we mighte for the
Ile, and vpon the eyghtenth day of July, our Generall tak-
king the Goldfiners with him, attempted to go on shore
with a small rowing Binneste, vpo the small Iland where
the Dye was taken vp, to proue whether there were anye
stone thereof to be found, but he could not gette in all that
Iland a peece so bigge as a Walnut, where the firste was
found, so that it may seme a great miracle of God, that be-
ing only one rich stone in all the Iland, the same should be
found by one of our Countreymen, whereby it shoulde ap-
peare, Gods diuine will and pleasure is, to haue oure com-
mon wealth encreased with no lesse abundance of his hye-
den treasures and golde mynes, than any other nation, and
would, that the sayth of his Gospell and holy name should

be

**No more
gold ore found
in the firste
Ilande.**

be published and enlarged throughe all those corners of the earth, amongst those Idolatrous Infidels. But our men, whiche sought the other Ilandes thereaboutes, found them all to haue good store of the Dre, wherevpon our Generall with these good tidings returned aboarde aboute ten of the clocke at night, and was ioyfully welcomed of the company with a bolie of shotte. He brought Egges, fowle, and a pong Deale aboarde, which the companie hadde killed ashore, and hauing sounde vpon those Ilandes, giues set to catch fowle, and stiches newe cut, with other things, he well perceived, that not long before, some of the countrey people had resorted thither. Having therefore sounde those tokens of the peoples access in those partes, and being in his first voyage well acquainted with their subtil and cruell disposition, he provided well for his better safetie, and on Friday the nineteenth of July in the morning early, with his best companie of Gentlemen and souldiours, to the number of fortie persons, went on shoare, aswell to discover the Ilande and habitation of the people, as also to fynd out some fitt harborowe for our shippes. And passing towards the shoare with no small difficultie, by reason of the abundance of Ale whiche lay alongest the coaste so thicke together, that hardely any passage throughe them might be discerned, we arrived at length vpon the maine of Halles greater Iland, and sounde there also, aswel as in the other small Ilands, good store of the Dre. And leauing his boats here with sufficient garde, passed by into the countrey about two English miles, and recovered the toppe of a highe hill, on the top whereof our men made a Colunne or Crosse of stones heaped vpe of a good heigth together in good sorte, and sollemnely sounded a Trumpet, and said certaine prayers; kneeling aboute the Ancient, and honoured the place by the name of Mount Warwicke, in remembrance of the Right Honorable the Lord Ambrose Dudley Earle of Warwick, whose noble minde, and good countenance in this, as in all

Egges and
fowles of
Mota Incognita
Snare sette
to catch
birds withal.

The building of a Colunne, called Mount warwicke,

other good actions gave great encouragement and good sur-
 therface. This done, we retired our companies, not seeing a-
 ny thing here worth further discoverie, the countrie seeming
 barren and full of ragged mountaines, in most parts, cove-
 red with snow. And thus marching towards our boats, we
 espied certaine of the countrie people on the top of Mount
 Warwicke with a flag, waisting vs backe againe, & making
 great noise, with cries like the moowing of Bulles, seeming
 greatly desirous of conference with vs: wherevpon the Ge-
 neral, being therewith better acquainted, answered them a-
 gain with the like cries, whereat, and with the noise of our
 trumpets, they seemed greatly to reioyce, skipping, laugh-
 ing, and dauncing for ioy. And herevpon we made signes
 unto them, holding up two fingers, commaunding two of our
 menne to goe aparte from our companies, whereby they
 might doe the like. So that sothwith two of oure menne,
 and two of theirs mette together a good space from compa-
 nie, neither partie hauing their weapons about them. Our
 men gaue them pinnes and pointes, and such trifles as they
 had. And they likewise bestowed on our men two booke ca-
 ses, and such things as they had. They earnestly desired
 oure menne to goe vpp into their Countrie, and our men
 offered them like kindnesse aboard oure shippes, but nei-
 ther parte (as it seemed) admitted, or trusted the others cur-
 tesie. Their manner of traffiche is thus, they doe vse to
 lay downe of their marchandise vpon the ground, so much
 as they meane to parte withall, and so looking that the other
 partie, with whome they make trade, shoulde doe the like,
 they themselues doe departe, and then, if they doe like of
 their marte, they come againe, and take in exchange the o-
 thers marchandise, otherwise, if they like not, they take
 their owne and departe. The daye being thus well neare
 spent, in haste we retired our companies into our boates a-
 gaine, minding sothwith to seache alongest the coast for
 some harborow, fitts for oure shippes, for the present neces-
 sitie.

The first
 sight of the
 countrie peo-
 ple, waisting
 with a flag.

The meeting
 apart of two
 Englishmen,
 with two of
 that Countre,

The order of
 their traffiche

One of that
Countrimen
taken.

of one of our caliuers. And yet (having first bestowed their
arrows) they ran away, our men speedily following them. But a
servaunte of my Lord of Warwicks, called Nicholas
Conger, a good footeman, and uncombed with any furni-
ture, bestowed a dagger at his backe, overtook one of them,
and being a Cornishman, and a good wrestler, shewed by
comparison suche a Cornishe trick, that he made his sides
ake againste the grounde for a moneth after. And so being
stayed, he was taken alive, and brought away, but the other
escaped. Thus with their straunge and newe praye, our
men repaired to their boates, and passed from the maine to
a small Islande of a myle compasse, where they resolved to
tarrie all night, for even now a sodaine storme was growen
so great at sea, that by no meanes they coulde recover their
ships. And here everie man refreshed himselfe with a small
portion of victualles, whiche was laide into the boates for
their dinners, having neither eate nor drunke all the daye
before. But because they knewe not howe long the storme
might laste, nor how far off the ships might be put to sea,
nor whether they shoulde ever recover them again or not, they
made y^e state spare of their victualles, as it greatly behoued
them: for they knew full wel, that the best cheare the coun-
trei coulde yeelde them, was golden rockes and stones, a
harde soode to live withall, and the people more readye to
eate them, than to giue them where withall to eate. And
thus keeping verie good watche and warde, they lay there all
night upon harde cliffes of snowe and Ice, both wette, cold
and comfortlesse.

The Arde
set on fire.

These things thus hapning with the company on lande,
the danger of the shippes at sea was no lesse perillous. For
within one houre after the Generalls departing in the morn-
ing, by negligence of the Cook in over heating, and the
workman in making the chimney, the Arde was set on fire,
and had bin the confusion of the whole, if by chaunce a boye
spying it, it hadde not bin speedily with great labour and

Gods

Gods helpe well extinguished.

This day also, were diuerse stormes and flauies, and by nine of the clocke at night the storme was growen so great, and continuede suche vntill the morning, that it putte our shippes at sea in no small perill: for hauing mountaines of fléeing Ile on euery side, we went romer for one, & looked for another, some scraped vs, & some happily escaped vs, that the least of a storme as dāgerous to strike, as any rocke, & able to haue split asunder the strongest shippe of the world. We had a scope of cleare without Ile, (as God would) wherein we turned, beyng otherwise compassed on euery side about: but so much was the winde, and so little was our sea rōme, that being able to beare only our forecoast, we cast so oft about, that we made fourtene bozdes in eighte glasses running, being but foure houres: but God being our best Strengthen, and by his industry of Charles Iackman and Andrew Dyer then maisters mates, both very expert Partners, and Richard Cox the maister Gunner, with other very careful saylers, then within bozde, and also by the helpe of his cleare nightes which are without darknesse, we did happily auoyde those present daungers, wherewith since we haue more maruelled than in the present daunger feared, for that euery man within bozde, both better and worse, had ynough to doe, with his handes to hale ropes, and with his eyes to looke out for daunger. But the next morning, being the 20. of July, as God would, the storme ceased, and the General espying the shippes with his newe Captiue, and whole companie, came happily aboarde, and reported what hadde passed a shoare, wher vpon, altogether vpon our knees, gaue God humble and hartie thanks, for that it hadde pleased him, from so speedy perill to send vs such speedy deliuerance, and so from this further shoare, we strooke ouer towardes the Southerland,

The great danger of those rockes &c.

Right without darknes in that countrey.

The one and twentieth of July, we discovered a bay, which ranne into the lande, that seemed a likely harborow for our

Our first com-
ing on the
Southerland
of the sayde
straighes.

Whippes, wherfore our General rowed thither with his
boates, to make proof thereof, and with his goldfiners to
searche for. We hauing neuer assayed any thing on the
south shore as yet, and the first small Islands, which we
landed vpon, were all the sands and cisttes, which glister
had so bright a maiquesite, that it seemed all to be golde,
but vpon tryal made, it proved no better than blacke leade,
and verifed the proverbe: All is not golde that shineth.

a borne of
Blacklead.

Upon the twententh of July, we bare into the sayd
sounde, & came to Anchor a reasonable breadth off the shore,
where thinking our selves in good securitie, we were great-
ly endangered with a pece of dyfiste Ice, which the Ebbe
brought forth of the soundes, and came thwart vs, ere we
were aware. But the gentlemen & souldiers within boorde,
taking great paynes at this pinche at the Capstone, ouer-
came the most daunger therof, and yet for all that might be
done, it strooke on our sterne such a blowe, that we feared
least it had stryken away our rudder, and being forced to
cut our Cable in the halfe, were fayne to set our foresaile
to runne further vp within; and if our sterage had not bin
stronger, than in the present time we feared, we had runne
the shippe vpon the rockes, hauing a very narrowe Chan-
nel to turne in; but as God would, all came well to passe.
And this was named Jackmans sounde, after the name of
the Passers mate, who had first liking vnto the place.

Jackmans
sounde.

Upon a small Island, within this sound, called Smithes
Island (because he first set vp his forge there) was founde a
pyne of silver, but was not wome out of the rockes with-
out great labour. Here our goldfiners made saue of such
ore as they founde vpon the Southerlande, and founde
fourre sortes thereof to holde golde in good quantitie. Upon
another small Island here was also founde a great deade
fishe, which as it should seme, had bin embayded with yle,
and was in proportion rounde like to a Bozpole, being a-
bout twelue foote long, and in bignesse answerable hauing

Smiths Island

a borne

a horne of two yardes long, growing out of the fronte of
nostrils. This horne is wreathed and strapte, like in fashion
onto a Taper made of waire, and maye truely be thoughte
to be the sea Unicorne. This horne is to be seene and refer-
ued as a Jewel by the Quens maiesties commaundemēt,
in hir Wardrop of Robes. The forme whereof is here
set downe.

The syding
of an Uni-
cornes horne



Wednesday, the three & twentieth of July, our general with
his best company of gentlemen, souldiers and saylers, to the
number of seauentie persons in all, marched with Auncient
dispayre, vppon the continent of the Southerlande (the
supposed continent of America) where, commanding a
Trumpet to sounde, a call for euery man to repaie to the
Auncient, he declared to the whole company, how much the
cause was needed, for the seruice of hir Maiestie, our country,
our credite, and the safetie of our owne liues, and therefore
required euery man to be conformable to order, and to be
directed by those he shoulde assigne. And appointed for lea-
ders, Captaine Fenton, Captaine Yorke, and his Lieutenant
George Beste, whiche done, we cast our selues into a ring,
and altogether vppon oure knees, gaue God humble
thanks, for that it had pleased him of his greates goodnesse
in preserving vs from such imminent dangers, to bestow so
great & hidden treasures vpon vs his poore and vnworthye
seruants, beseeching likewise the assistance of his holy spi-
rite so to deliuer us in safte, into our Countrey, whereby
the

the light and truth of these secretes being known, it might redound to the moze honoꝝ of his holy name, & consequently to the aduancement of our common wealth. And so, in as good softe as the place suffered, we marched towards the tops of the mountaines, which were no lesse painful in climbing, thā dangerous in descending, by reaso of their steepe-nesse, & yse. And hauing passed about fūe miles, by such vntweldie wayes, we returned vnto oure ships, without sighte of any people, oꝝ likelyhōde of habitation. Here diuerse of the gentlemen desired oure general to suffer them to the number of twentie oꝝ thirtie persons, to marche by thirtie oꝝ foꝛty leagues in the countrey, to the ende they might discouer the Inlande, and do some acceptable seruice foꝝ their countrey. But he, not contented with the matter he sought foꝝ, and well considering the shoyt time he had in hande, and the grædie desire our countrey hath to a pꝛesent sauiour and returne of gayne, bent his whole induour onely to finde a wyne, to fraight his ships, & to leaue the reste (by Gods help) hereafter to be well accomplished. And therefore the twentie sixte of Iulye he departed ouer to the Southlande, with the two barkes, leauing the Ayde riding in Lackmās sound, and went (after he had founde conuenient harborow, and fraight there foꝝ his shippes) to discouer further foꝝ the passage. The Barkes came the same night to Ancker, in a sound, vpon the Southerland, where the tydes did rūmie so swifte, and the place so subiect to indraftes of Ise, that by reason thereof they were greatly endaungered, and hauing founde a very rich wyne, and got almoske twentie tunne of wyne togither, vpon the 28. of Iulye the Ise came dꝛiuing in to the sounde where the Barkes rood, in such sort, that they were therewith greatly distressed. And the Gabriell riding afterne the Michael, had hir Cable gauldes asunder in the hawse, with a peece of dꝛiuing Ise, and lost another Ancker, and hauing but one cable and ancker leste, foꝝ she had losse two befoꝝe, and the Ise still dꝛiuing vpon hir, she was (by

Gods

Gods helpe) wel fenced from the daunger of the rest, by one great Island of Isle, which came a grounde harde a heade of hir, which if it had not so chaunced, I thinke surely she had bin cast vpon the rockes with the Isle. The Michael moored Anker vpon this greates Isle, and roade vnder the lether- of: but about midnight, by the weyght of it selfe, and the setting of the Tydes, the Isle brake within halfe the Barkes length, and made vnto the companie within boord, a sodaine and fearefull noyse. The next mornynge we weyed Anker, and went further vpp the straighes, and leauing our Dre behinde vs which we had digged, for haile, left the place by the name of Beares sound after the Masters name of the Michael, and named the Island Lecesters Island. In one of the small Islands here, we found a Tombe, wherin the bones of a dead man lay together, & our sauage Captiue being with vs & demanded (by signes) whether his countrey men had not slain this man & eat his flesh so fro the bones, he made signes to the contrary, and that he was slain with Wolves and wilde beastes. Here also was founde hid vnder stones good store of fish, and sundrie other things of the inhabitants: as sleddes, bibles, kettels of fishe skimmers, knives of bone, and such other lyke. And our Sauage declared vnto vs the vse of all those things. And taking in his hand one of those countrey bypels, he caughte one of our dogges, and hampryd him handsomely therein, as we doe our horses, and with a whip in his hande, he taught the dogge to drawe in a sledde, as we doe horses in a roatche, setting himselfe therevpon like a guide: so that we might see, they vse dogges for that purpose, as we doe our horses. And we founde since by experience, that the lesser sorte of dogges they fede fat, and kepe them as domestickall cattel in their tentes, for their eating, & the greater sort serue for the vse of drawyng theyr sleds.

The twentieth mornynge of July, about fve leagues from Beares sound, we discovered a Bay, which being fenced on

Beares sound,
Lecester
Island.

a tombe with
a dead mans
bones in it,
found at
degrees in
latitude.

Bypels kni-
ues & other
instruments
found hid a-
mong the
Rockes.

They vse
great dogges
to draw sleds
and little
dogges for
their meate.

The Countes
Island,

18 *M. Frobishers second voyage*

each side, with small Ilandes, lying of the mayne, whereby
breaketh the force of the Tydes, and make the place free from
any indraftes of yse. did proue a very fitte harborow for
our ships, where we came to Ancker vnder a smal Island,
which is in together with the sound, is called by y name
of that right honorable and vertuous Lady, Anne Coun-
tesse of Warwicke. And this is the furthest place that this
yeare we haue entred vnto within the streyghtes, and is
reconed from the Cape of the Queenes forelande, which is
the entrance of the streyghtes, not aboue 30. leagues. Upon
this Islande was found good store of the Ore, which in the
washing helde golde plainly to be sene: where vpon it was
thoughte better rather to loade here, where there was store
and indifferent good, than to saeke further: for better, and
spend time with leaperdie. And therefore our Generall set-
ting the myners to worke, and shewing sylike a good presi-
dent of a painefull labourer & a good Captaine in himselfe,
gaue good examples for others to follow him: where vpon
euery man, both better and worse, with their best endeouors,
willingly laide to their helping bandes. And the next daye,
being the 30. of July, the Michaell was sente ouer to Jack-
mans sounde, for the Ayde and whole companye to come
thither. Upon the maine land ouer against the Countesses
Island we discovered, and behelde to our great maruell, the
poore saues and houses of those countrie people, which serue
them (as it shoulde seme) for their winter dwellings, & are
made two sadome vnder grounde, in compasse rounde, lyke
to an Ouen, being ioyned fast one by another, hauing holes
like to a Fore or Conny berrie, to keepe and come together.
They vnder trench these places with gutters so, that the
water falling from the hilles aboue them, may slide awayne
without their annoiaunce: & are seated commonly in the foot
of a hil, to shielde them better from the colde winds, hauing
their doze and entrance enter open towards the South.
From the ground vpwart they builde with whales bones,

Thirtie
leagues dis-
couered
within the
streytes.

A good pre-
sident of a
good Cap-
taine shewed
by Captayne
Frobisher.

The maner
of their hou-
ses in this
Countrey.

Whales
bones vied in
stead of
timber.

for lacke of timber, whiche bending one ouer another, are handsomly compacted in the toppe together, & are couered ouer with Seales skinner, whiche in stead of tiles, senceth them from the rayne. In each house they haue only one roome, hauing the one halfe of the house rayled with broad stones a fote higher than the other, whereon stralwing wolfe, they make their nests to sleepe in. They defile these dennes most filthely with their beastly feeding, & dwell so long in a place (as we thinke) untill their owne stinkynesse lothynge the, they are forced to take a worse ayre, and a new seate, and are (no doubt) a dispersed and wandring nation, as the Tartarians, & live in hords and troups, withoute anye certayn abode, as may appeare by sundry circumstances of our experiance. Here our captiue being ashoze with vs, to declare the vse of such things as we saw, trayd himselfe alone behind the company, & did set vp fise small stiches round in a circle, one by another, with one smal bone placed iust in the middell of all: which thing when one of our men perceiued, he called vs backe to behold the matter, thinking that he had meant some charme or witchcraft therin. But the best conceit we could make thereof, was, that he would thereby his Countreymen should vnderstand, that for our fine man which they betrayed the last yeare (whome he signified by the fise stiches) he was taken & kept prisoner, which he signified by the bone in the middell. For after wards when we shewed him the picture of his Countreymen, which the last yeare was brought into England (whose counterfet we had by stone, with boate, & other furniture, both as he was in his owne, & also in english apparel) he was vpon the suddayne much amazed therat, & beholding aduisedly the same with silence a good while, as though he would streyne courtisie whether shoulde begin the speech (for he thoughte him no doubt a finely creature) at length, began to questio with him, as with his companion, & finding him dumme & mute, seemed to suspect him, as one desperate, & wold w a little help haue growe into choller at the

The stinkynesse of these people.

a signe set vp by the language Captiue, and the meaning thereof.

The sauage captiue amazed at his Countreymans picture

matter untill at last by feeling and handling, he founde him but a deceiuing picture. And then with great noyse and cryes, ceased not wondering, thinking that we could make menne live or die at oure pleasure.

And therevppon calling the matter to hys remembrance, he gaue vs plainely to vnderstande by signes, that he hadde knowlege of the taking of our five men the last yeare, and confessing the manner of eche thing, numbred the five men by on his five fingers and poynted vnto a boate in our ship, which was like vnto that wherin our men were betrayed: And when we made him signes, that they were slaine and eaten, he earnestly denied, and made signes to the contrarye.

The laste of July, the Michael returned with the Ayde to vs from the Southerlande, and came to anker by vs in the Countesse of Warwicks sounde, and repozed, that since we departed from Lackmans sound, there happened nothing among them there greatly worth the remembrance, until the thirtieth day of July, when certaine of our companie being aboarde vppon a small Island within the said Lackmans sounde, neare the place where the Ayde roade, didde espie a long boate with diuers of the countrie people therein, to the number of eightene or twentie persons, whom so soone as oure men perceiued, they returned speedily aboarde, to giue notice therof vnto our companie. They might perceiue these people climbing vnto the toppe of a hill, where, with a flagge, they waited vnto oure shippe, and made greate outcries and noises, like so many Bulls. Herevppon our men did presently man forth a small skiffe, hauing not aboue fixe or seauen persons therein, which rowed neare the place, where those people were, to mone if they could haue any conference with them. But after this small boate, was sente a greater, being well appoynted for their rescue, if neede required.

As soone as they espied our companie comming neare them, they toke their boates, and halsted away, either for

fearc,

Another shew
of twentie
persons of
that countrie
in one boate.

feare, either else for pollicie, to drawe our men from rescue further within their danger: wherefore our men construing their coming thither was but to seeke advantage, followed speedily after them, but they rowed so swiftly away, that our men could come nothing nere the. Howbeit they failed not of their beste endenour in rowing, and hauing chased them aboute two myles into the Sea, returned into their shippes againe,

The morning following, being the first of August, Captaine Yorke with the Michael came into Lackmans sound, and declared vnto the company there, that the laste night past, he came to anchor in a certaine baye (whiche sithe was named Yorges Sounde,) aboute foure leagues distant from Lackmans sound, being pntte to lewarde of that place for lacke of winde, where he discovered certaine tents of the Countrey people, where going with his company ashore, he entred into them, but founde the people departed, as it shoulde seme, for feare of their coming. But amongst sundrie straunge things, whiche in these tentes they founde, there was rawe and newe killed fleshe of vnknown sortes, with dead carcasses and bones of dogs, and I know not what. They also beheld (to their greatest maruaile) a dublet of Canuas made after the Englishe fashion, a shirt, a girdle, three shoes for contrarie sexe, and of vnequall bignesse, whiche they well coniectured to be the apparell of our five poore countriemen, whiche were intercepted the laste yeare by these Countrey people, aboute fiftie leagues from this place, farther within the straightes. Whereupon, our men being in good hope, that some of them might be here, and yet liuing, the Captaine deuising for the best, lefte his mind behind him in writing, with pen, yncke, and paper also, whereby our poore captiue countriemen, if it mighte come to their handes, mighte knowe their friendes mindes, and of their arrivall, and likewise retourne their aunswere. And so without taking any thing away in their

Yorges sounde.

The apparell found againe of oure Englishmen whiche the yeare before were taken captiue

A good deuise of Captaine Yorke,

A good de-
uise of Cap-
taine Yorke.

tentes, leaving there also looking glasses, pointes, & other of
our toys (the better to allure the by such friendly means,)
departed abowde bys Barke, wpyth intent to make haste to
the Ayde, to giue notice vnto the companie, of all suche
things as he had there discovered: and so ment to returne
to these tents againe, hoping, that he might by force or po-
licie, entrappe or entice the people to some friendly confe-
rēce. Which things, when he had deliuered to the company
there, they determined forthwith to goe in hande with the
matter. Wherevpon Captain Yorke with the maister of the
Ayde & his mate (who the night before had bin at the tents,
and came ouer from the other side in the Michael with him)
being accompanied with diuers of the Gentlemen & soul-
diorz, to the number of 30. or 40. persons in two small ro-
wing pynnesses, made towarde the place, where the night
before they discovered the tents of those people, and setting
Charles Iackman, being the Master-mate, ashore with a
conuenient nūber, so that he coulde best guide them to the
place, they marched ouer land, mening to cōpasse the on the
one side, whilst the Captain with his boates might entrap
them on the other side. But landing at last at y place where
the night before they left them, they found them with their
tēts remoued. Notwithstāding, our mē which marched by
into y cōūtrie, passing ouer two or thre tedious mōūtainz,
by chance espied certaine tentes in a balley vnderneath the
neare vnto a crāke by the Sea side, whiche, by cause it was
not the place where the guide had bin the night before, they
iudged them to be another company, and besetting them a-
bout, determined to take the if they could. But they hauing
quickly deseried our companie, lancht one great, & another
small boate, being about 16. or 18. persons, & very narrowly
escaping, put themselves to sea. Where vpon our soldiorz
discharged their Caluērs, and followed them, thinking the
noise therof being hearde to our boats at sea, our men there
woulde make what spāde they might to that place. And
there

The Span-
ges haue
Boates of
sundry big-
nesse.

The English
men pursue
those people
of that coun-
trei.

therupon indeede our men whiche were in the boates (crossing vpon them in the mouth of the sounde, whereby their passage was let from getting sea come, wherein it had bin impossible for vs to ouertake them by rowing) forced them to put themselues ashore vpon a point of lande within the said sound (which vpon the occasion of the slaughter there, was since named the Bloudie point) wherevnto our men so speedily followed, that they hadde little leysure lesse them to make any escape. But so sone as they landed, eche of them brake his Dare, thinking by that meanes to pvenent vs, in carrying awaye their boates for want of Dares. And desperately retorning vpon our men, resisted them manfullye in their landing, so long as they arrows and dartes lasted, & after gathering by those arrows which our me shot at the yea, and plucking our arrowes out of their bodies, encountered afresh againe, and maintained their cause, until both weapons & life utterly failed them. And when they founde they were mortally wounded, being ignorant what mercy meaneth, with deadly furie they cast themselves headlong from off the rocks into the sea, least perhaps their enemies shoulde reteine glorie or praye of their dead carcasses; for they supposed vs be like to be Canibales, or eaters of mans flesh. In this conflict one of our men was dangerously hurt in the belkie with one of their arrowes, and of them were slayne five or sixe. The rest by flight escaped among the Rockes, saving two women, whereof the one being old and ougly, oure men thought she had bin a Diuell or some Witch, & therfore let hir go: the other being yong, & combzied with a sucking childe at hir backe, hiding herselfe behinde the rocks, was espied by one of oure men, who supposing she had bin a man, shot through the heare of hir head, & pierced through the childs arme, wherevpon she cried out, & was take, & our Surgeon meaning to heale hir childs arme, applyed salues thervnto. But she not acquainted with such kinde of surgerie, plucked those salues away, & by continuall

The swift rowing of those people.

The bloudy poynt.

Yorikes sound

a hote skirmish betwene the Engliſhe, and them of that countrey

The desperate nature of those people.

The taking of the woman and hir child. A prettie kind of Surgerie, whyche nature teacheth.

licking

with his owne tongue, not muche vnlike oure dogges, bealed vpps the childe's arime. And because the daye was well neare spent, oure menne made halfe vnto the reste of oure companie, which on the other side of the water remained at the tentes, where they sounde by the apparell, letter, and other Englishe furniture, that they were the same compaignye whiche Capitaine Yorke disconered the night befoze, hauing remoned theselues fro the place where he left the.

And now considering their sodaine flying from our men, and their desperate manner of fighting, we beganne to suspecte, that we hadde already hearde the lasse netoes of our men, whiche the lasse yeare were betrayed of these people. And considering also their rauennesse and bloudy disposition, in eating anye kinde of rawe fleshe or carrion, howsoeuer stincking, it is to be thoughte, that they had slaine and deuoured oure men. For the doublet whiche was founde in their tents had many holes therein, being made with their arrowes and dartes.

But now the night being at hande, our men with their captiues and suche poze stuffe as they sounde in their tentes, returned towarde their shippes, when being at Sea, there arose a sodaine flawe of winde, whiche was not a little dangerous for their small boates. But as God woulde, they came all safely aborde. And with these good newes they returned (as befoze mentioned) into the Countesse of Warwickes sound, vnto vs. And betwene Iackmans sounde, from whence they came, and the Countesse of Warwickes sound, betwene land & land, being thoughte the narrowest place of the Straights, were iudged nine leagues ouer at leaste: and Iackmans sounde being vpon the Southerlande, lyeth directely almoste oter againste the Countesses sound, as is reckned, scarce thirty leagues within the Straights from the Queenes Cape, whiche is the entrance of the Straights of Southerland, being the supposed continent of America. This Cape being named Queene Elizabeths

The narrowest place of the Straights is 9. leagues ouer.

Elizabethes Cape, standeth in the Latitude of ~~four~~ degrees and a halfe, to the Northwardes of ~~the~~ we found lande, and ~~upon~~ the same continent, for any thing that is yet knownen to the contrarie.

Having now got a woman captiue for the comfote of our man, we broughte them both together, and euery man with silence desired to beholde the manner of their meeting and entertaynement, the whiche was more worth the beholding, than can be well expessed by writing. At their first encounting, they behelde each the other betwixt a good space, withoute speche or worde uttered, with greatchange of colour and countenance, as though it seemed, the gresse and disdayne of their captiuitie had taken away the vse of their tongs and utterance: the woman at the first perie suddaynely, as though she disdayned or regarded not the man, turned away, and beganne to sing, as though she minded another matter: but being agayne broughte together, the man brake by the silence first, and with sterne and stayed countenance, beganne to tell a long solemne tale to the woman, whereunto she gaue good hearing, and interrupted him nothing, till he had finished, & afterwards, being growen into more familiar acquaintance by speech, were turned together, so that (I thinke) the one would hardly haue liued, without the comfote of the other. And, for so muche as we coulde perceiue, albeit they liued continually together, yet did they neuer vse as man and wife, though the woman spared not to do all necessarie things that apperteyned to a good huswife indifferently for them both, as in making cleane their Cabin, and euery other thing that apperteyned to his ease: for when hee was Seasicke, shee would make him cleane, she would kill and slea y Dogges for their eating, and dresse his meate. Only I thinke it worth the noting, the continencie of them both, for the man would neuer shift himselfe, except he had firste caused the woman to depart out of his Cabin, and they both were

The Quenes
Cape.

The manner
of the mee-
ting of two
Captiues,
and their en-
tertaynement

The same:
fastnesse and
chastitie of
those sauage
Captiues.

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most shamefast, least anye of their priuie parts should be discouered, eyther of themselves, or any other body.

On Monday the fifth of August, the Lieutenant, with all the Souldyers, for the better garde of the Pyrrers, and the other things a shoare, pitched their tents in the Countessles Ilande, and fortified the place for their better defence as well as they could, and were to the number of forty persons, when being all at labour, they might perceiue vpon the toppe of a hill ouer against them, a number of the countrey people waisting with a flagge, and making great outcries vnto them, and were of the same companie, whiche had encountred lately our men vpon the other shoare, being come to complayne their late losses, and to entreate (as it seemed) for restitution of the Woman and Chylde, whiche our men in the late conflict had taken, and brought away: wherevpon the Generall taking the sauage Captiue with him, and setting the Woman where they might best perceiue hir, in the highest place of the Ilande, wente ouer to talke with them. This Captiue at the fyrst encounterie of hys friendes, fell so out into teares, that he coulde not speake a worde in a greate space, but after a whyle, ouercomming his kyndnesse, hee talked at full with hys companions, and bestowed friendly vpon them suche toys and trifles as we hadde giuen hym, whereby we noted, that they are verie kynde one to the other, and greatly sorrowfull for the losse of their friendes. Our Generall by signes requyred hys true men whiche they toke Captiue the last yere, and promised them, not only to releasse those whiche hee hadde taken, but also to rewarde them with greate giftes and friendship. Our Sauage made signes in aunswere from them, that oure men shoulde be deliuered vs, and were yet liuing, and made signes lyketwise vnto vs, that we shoulde write oure letters vnto them, for they knewe very well the vse we haue of writing, and receiued knowledge thereof, eyther of oure poore Captiue

another appearance of that Countrey people.

These people know the vse of writing.

Coun

Countrey men, whiche they betrayed, or else by thys our
newe Captaine, who hath seme vs dayly write, and re-
peate agayne suche wordes of hys language, as we desired
to learne: but they for thys nyghte, because it was late,
departed, without any letter, although they called earnest-
lie in hast for the same. And the nexte mornynge earelie,
being the seauenth of August, they called agayne for
the Letter, whiche being deliuered vnto them, they a Letter sent
speddily departed, making signes with thre fingers, vnto the true
and pointing to the Sunne, that they meante to returne English Cap-
tues.
within thre dayes, vntill whiche tyme we heard no
more of them, and aboute the tyme appoynted, they returne
ed, in suche sorte as you shall afterwarde heare.

Thys nyghte, because the people were very nere vnto
vs, the Lieutenant caused the Trumpet to founde
a call, and euerie man in the Islande repaying to the
Antiente, he putte them in mynde of the place so farre
from thery Countrey wherein they lyued, and the daun-
ger of a multitude whiche they were subiect vnto, if good
watche and warde were not kepte, for at euerie lowe wa-
ter, the Enemie myghte come almost dyscote from the
mayne vnto vs, wherefore, he willed euery man to pre-
pare hym in god readynesse vppon all suddayne occasions,
and so giuing the watch their charge, the company depar-
ted to rest.

I thoughte the Captaynes Letter well worth the re-
membryng, not for the circumstance of curious enditing,
but for the substance and good meaning therein contayned,
and therefore haue repeated here the same, as by himselfe
it was hastilie wrytten.

D.ij.

The

The forme of *Martin Frobi-*
shers letter to the Englishe

Captiues.

IN the name of God, in whom we al beleue, who I trust
hath preserued your bodyes, and soules amongst these
Infidels, I comend me vnto you. I will be glad to seeke by
all meanes you can deuise, for your deliuerance, eyther with
force, or with any commodities within my Shippes, whiche
I will not spare for your sakes, or any thing else. I can doe
for you. I haue aboard, of the y^e a Man, a Woman, and a
Childe, whiche I am contented to deliuer for you, but the
man which I carried away from hence the last yeare, is dead
in Eng^{land}. Moreover, you may declare vnto them,
that if they deliuer you not, I wyll not leaue a maner a
liue in their Countrey. And thus, if one of you can come to
speake with me, they shall haue eyther the Man, Woman,
or Childe in pawne for you. And thus vnto God, whome
I trust you do serue, in hast I leaue you, and to him
we will dayly pray for you. This Tuesdaye
morning the seauenth of August.

Anno. 1577.

(.)

Yours to the victuall of my power
MARTIN FROBISHER,

Postscript.

I haue sente you by these bearers, Penne, Incke, and Pa-
per, to write backe vnto me agayne, if personally you can
not come to certifye me of your estate.

Polu

Now had the Generall altered his determination for going any further into the Straights at this time, for any further discoverie of the passage, hauing taken a man, and a woman of that Countrey; whiche he thought sufficient for the vse of language: and hauing also mette with these people here, which intercepted his me the last yeare, (as the apparell, and English furniture which was found in their tentes, very well declared) he knewe it was but labour lost to seke them further off, when he had found them there at hand. And considering also the shorthe time he had in hande, he thought it best to bend his whole endeour for the getting of Wyne, and to leaue the passage farther to be discovered hereafter. For his commission directed him in this voyage, only for the searching of the Gold Wyne, and to deferre the further discoverie of the passage untill another tyme.

The cause why Frobisher entred no further with in the Straights this yeare.

On Thursday the ninth of August, we beganne to make a small Fort for our defence in the Costelles Island, and entrenched a corner of a chiffe, which on thre parts like a wall of good heighth was compassed and well fenced with the Sea; we finished the rest, with caskes of earth, to good purpose; and this was called Bestes Bulwarke, after the Lieutenant's name, who first deuised the same. This was done, for that we suspected more least the desperate men might oppresse vs with multitude, than any feare we had of their force, weapons, or policie of battell: but as wise men would vs in such place (so far from home,) not to be of our selues altogether carelesse: so the signes whiche our captiue made vnto vs, of the coming downe of his Countenour or Prince, which he calleth Carchoe, gaue vs occasion to forese what might ensue thereof, for he shewed by signes, that this Carchoe was a man of higher stature farre than any of our nation is, and he is accustomed to be carried upon mens shoulders.

Bestes Bulwarke.

Their King called Carchoe. how he is honoured.

About midnight, the Lieutenant caused a false Alarme

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to be given in the Iland, to proue as well the readynesse of the companie there a shore, as also what help might be hoped for vpon the suddayne from the Schyppes if made so required; and every part was found in good readynesse vppon such a suddayne.

Saterday the eleuenth of August, the people shewed themselves agayne, and called vnto vs from the side of a hill ouer against vs. The Generall with good hope to heare of hys men, and to haue answer of his Letter, wente ouer vnto them, where they presented themselves, not aboue three in sight, but were hidden in dede in greater numbers behynde the Rocks, and making signes of delay with vs, to entrappe some of vs, to redeme theyr olpne, did onely seeke aduantage to trayne oure Boate aboute a poynte of lande from sight of oure companie; wherevpon our men iustly suspecting them, kepte aloofe without their daunger, and yet sette one of our companie a shore, whych he toke vp a greate blather, whiche one of them offered vs, and leauing a looking glasse in the place, came into the Boate agayne. In the meane whyle, our men whych he stode in the Countesses Ilande to behold, who mighte better discern them, than those in the Boate, by reason they were vppon higher ground, made a greate outcrye vnto our men in the boate, for that they saue diuers of the Sauages creeping behynde the Rocks towarde our men, wherevpon the Generall presently returned without tidings of his men.

Concerning this Blather which we receyued, our Captiue made signes, that it was given him to kepe water and drinke in, but we suspected rather, it was giuen hym to swimme and shift away withall, for he and the woman sought diuers times to escape, hauing losed our Boates from a sterne our Schyppes, and we neuer a Boate left to pursue them withall, and had preyayled verie farre, had they not bin verie timelie espyed, and prevented therein.

After our Generalles comming away from them, they

mustered

a bladder
changed for a
looking glasse.

No newes of
the English
Captiues.

To what end
the blather
was deliue-
red.

mustered themselves in our sight, vpon the toppe of a hill, to the number of twentie in a ranke, all holding handes ouer they heads, and dauncing, with greate noise and songs together, we supposed they made thys daunce and shew for vs to vnderstand, that we might take betw of they whole companies and force, meaning belike, that we should doe the same. And thus they continued vpon the hyl toppes vntyll nighte, when hearing a peece of our greate Ordnance, whyche thundered in the hollownesse of the hygh hylles, made vnto them so fearefull a noise, that they hadde no greate wyll to tarris long after. And this was done, moze to make them knowe our force, than to do them any hurte at all.

Those people dauncing vpon the hill toppes.

On Sunday the twelfth of August, Captayne Fenton frayned the companie, and made the Souldyours mainteyne skymishe among themselves, as well for they exercise, as for the Countrey people to beholde in what readynesse our men were allwayes to be sounde, for it was to be thought, that they lay hydde in the hylles thereabout, and obstrued all the manner of our proceedings.

A skymishe shewed to those people.

On Monday the foureteenth of August, our General wyth two small Boates well appoynted, for that he suspected the Countrey people to lye lurking thereabout, wente vpon a certayne Bay wythin the Countesses sound, to searche for Dre, and mette agayne wyth the Countrey people, who so soone as they saw our men, made greate outcryes, and with a white flagge made of blathers, sowd together wyth the guttes and sinewes of beastes, waisted vs amayne vnto them, but shewed not aboue thre of they companie. But when we came nere them, we might perceiue a greate multitude crawing behynde the Rockes, whyche gaue vs good cause to suspect they trayterous meaning: wherevpon we made them

Their flaggs made of blathers.

signes,

signes, that if they would lay their weapons aside, and come forth, we would deale friendly with them, although they? intente was manifested unto vs: but for all the signes of friendship, we could make them, they came still creeping towards vs behinde the rockes, to gette more aduantage of vs, as though we had no eyes to see them, thinking be- like, that our single wittes could not discouer so bare deu- ses and simple driftes of they? s. Their spokelman earnest- ly perswaded vs, with many enticing shewes, to come, eat and sleepe ashore, with great arguments of courtesie, and clapping his bare handes ouer his head in token of peace and innocencie, willed vs to do the like. But the better to allure our hungry stomackes, he brought vs a triu- mpe bayte of raw flesh, which for sashis sake with a boatehooke we caught into our Boate: but when the cunning Cater percepued his first cold morsell could nothing sharpen our stomackes, he cast about for a new trayne of warme fishe Great offers. to procure our appetites, wherefore, he caused one of his fellowes in halting manner, to come forth as a lame man from behind the rockes, and the better to declare his kind- nesse in caruing, he hoysed him vppon his shoulders, and bringing him hard to the water side where we were, leste him there lymping, as an easie pray to be taken of vs. His hope was, that we would bite at this bayte, & speedily leape a shore within their danger, whereby they might haue ap- prehended some of vs, to raunsome they? friendes home a- gain, which before we had taken: but I doubt, our flesh is so sweet meate for them, that they will hardly part from so good morsels, if we come once nere their hadding. The Ge- tlemen and Souldiers had great will to encounter them a- shore, but the Generall more careful by processe of time to winne them, than to killie at the firste to spoyle them, would in no wise admitter that any man should put him- selfe in haparde ashore, considering the matter he now en- tended, was for the Dye, and not for the Conquest: not withstan-

withstanding, to proue this Criples solemanshippe, he gaue libertie for one to shote: wherevppon the Cripple hauing a parting blowe, lightly recovered a Rocke, and went awaye a true and no fained Cripple, and hath learned his lesson for euer halting afoze suche Criples againe. But his fellows whiche lay hid befoze, full quickly then appeared in their likenesse, and maintained the skirmishe with theyr slings, bowes and arrowes verie fiercely, and came as nere as the water suffered them: and with as desperate minde as hath bin seene in any men, without feare of shotte or any thing, followed vs al along y^e coast, but al their shot fel short of vs, and are of little dāger. They had belayd al y^e coaste along for vs, and being disperfed so, were not wel to be numbred, but we might discerne of thē aboue one hundred persons, and had cause to suspecte a greater number. And thus without losse or hurte we returned to our shippes againe.

Howe our worke growing towardes an end, and hauing onely with fine poze Miners, and the helpe of a fewe Gentlemen and Souldiours, brought aborde almost two hundred tunne of golde bye, in the space of twentie dayes, euery man therewithal wel comforted, determined lustily to worke afreshe for a bote vopage, to bying our labour to a speedie and happy ende.

And vpon Wednesday at night, being the one and twentieth of August, we fully finished the whole worke. And it was now godd time to leaue, for as the men were wel wearied, so their shoes and clothes were well woarne, their baskets bottoms soyne out, their toles broken, and the shippes reasonably well filled. Some with ouer straining themselves receiued hurtes not a little dangerous, some hauing their bellies broken, and others their legges made lame. And about this tyme y^e Ice began to congeale & frēse about our ships sides a night, whiche gaue vs a good argument

34 *M. Frobishers second voyage*

of the Sunnes declining Southward, and put vs in minde
to make more hast homeward.

It is not a little worth the memoire, to the commendation of the Gentlemen and Souldiours herein, who leaving all reputation aparte, with so great willingnesse, and with couragious stomackes, haue themselves almost overcome in so short a time, the difficultie of this so great a labour. And this to be true, the matter, if it be well wayed, without further proofe, nowe brought home, dothe well witnesse. God graunt for their forwarde mindes, they may be as well considered, as their honest merites haue well deserved.

Thursday the. 22. of August, we plucked downe our tentes, and every man hasted homeward; and making bonafires vpon the toppe of the highest Mount of the Island, and marching with Auntiente displayd round aboute the Island, we gaue a vollie of shotte for a farewell, in honour of the right Honourable Lady Anne, Countesse of Warwicke, whose name it beareth: and so departed a boorde.

The. 23. of August, hauing the winde large at West, we sette Sayle from out of the Countesses sound homeward, but the winde calming, we came to Ancker within the point of the same sound agayne.

The. 24. of August, about thre of the clocke in the morning, hauing the winde large at West, we sette Sayle agayne, and by nine of the Clocke, at night, we leste the Quenes forlande asterne vs, and being clere of the Straytes, we bare further into the mayne Ocean, keeping our course moze Southerly, to bring our selues the sooner vnder the Latitude of our owne Climate.

The wynde was very greate at Sea, so that we laye a hull all night, and had Snowe halfe a fote depe on the hatches.

From the. 24. untill the. 28. we had very muche winde, but

Snow halfe
a fote deepe
in August.

but large keeping our course South Southeast, and were lyke to have lost the Barkes, but by god happe we mette agayne. The heygth being taken, we were in Degrees and a halfe.

The nine and twentieth of August, the winde blew much at Northeast, so that we coude beare but onely a vint of our foresayle, and the Barkes not being able to carrie any sayle at all.

The Michaell lost company of vs, and shaped hir course towardes Oreckney as we supposed, bycause that way was better knowne unto them.

The thirtieth of August, with the force of the wynd, and a surge of the Sea, the Mayster of the Gabriell, and the Boateson, were stricken both ouerboorde, and hardly was the Boateson recovered, having holde on a roape hanging ouerboorde in the Sea, and yet the Barke was laced soze and aste with ropes a breast high within boorde.

The Mayster of the Gabriell stricken ouer boorde.

This Mayster was called William Smyth, beýng but a yong man, and a very sufficient Maryner, who beýng all the moýnyng before exteýding pleasaunte, tolde hys Captayne hee dreamed that he was cast ouerboorde, and that the Boateson hadde hym by the hande, and coulde not saue hym, and so immediately vppon the ende of hys tale, hys Dreame came right cuelly to passe, and in dede the Boateson in like sozt helde him by one hande, haupng hold on a rope with the other, untill hys force fayled, and the Mayster drowned. The heygth being taken, we found oure selues to be in the Latitude of Degrees, and a halfe, and reckned our selues from the Quænes Cape homeward, about two hundzeth leagues.

The last of August, aboute midnichte, we had two or thre great and suddayne flawes of stormes.

36 *M. Frobishers second voyage*

The firste of September, the storme was growne very great, and continued almoste the whole day and night, and lying a hull to tarry for the barkes, our ship was much beaten with the Seas, every Sea almoste overtaking oure poepe, that we were constrained with a hunte of oure saile, to try it out, and ease the rolling of oure shippe. And so the Gabriel not able to beare any saile to keepe company with vs, and oure shippe being higher in the poepe, and a tall shippe, whereon the winde had more force to driue, went so faste awaye, that we losse sight of them, and leste them to God and their god fortune of Sea; The seconde daye of September in the morning, it pleased God of his goodnesse to sende vs a calme, whereby we perceiued the Rudder of oure shippe to come in twaine, and almost ready to fall away. Wherefore taking the benefite of the time, we slung halfe a dozen couple of our best men ouerboard, who taking great paines under water, drining planks, and binding both ropes, did wel strengthen and mend the matter, who returned the most parte more than halfe deade out of the water, and as Gods pleasure was, the Sea was calme untill the worke was finished. The fifth of September, the height of the Sun being taken, we founde oure selues to be in the latitude of degrees & a half. In this voyage comonly we took the latitude of the place by the height of the sun, by cause the long day taketh away the light not only of the Polar, but also of all other fixed Staeres; And here the South Starre is so muche eleuated above the Horizon, that with the Staffe it is hardly to be wel obserued, and the degrees in the Astrolobe, are too small to obserue minutes. Wherefore we alwaies used the Staffe and the Squerre, as fittest instrumentes for this vse.

Having spent foure or fve dayes in trauesse of the Seas with contrarpe winde, making oure Souther way good as neare as we could, to raise oure degrees to bring our selues

with

The Rudder
of the Ryal
to come in
twaine

How the Latitudes were
alwayes taken
in this voyage
rather
with the
Staffe than
Astrolabe.

With the latitude of Sylley, we toke the height the tenth of September, and founde our selues in the latitude of degrees and ten minutes. The eleauenth of September about sixe a clocke at night the winde came good southwest, we verde shoet and sette oure course southest.

And upon Thursday, the twelfth of September, taking the height, we were in the latitude of and a halfe, and reckened oure selues not passe one hundred and fiftie leagues shorte of Sylley, the weather faire, the winde large at westsouthwest, we kepte our course southest.

The thirteenth daye the height being taken, we founde our selues to be in the latitude of degrees, the wind westsouthwest, then being in the height of Sylley, we kept our course East, to run in with the ſtreue or channell so called, being our narrow Seas, and reckened vs shorte of Sylley twelue leagues.

Sunday, the fiftenth of September aboute foure of the clocke, we begonne to sounde with oure lead, and hadde grounde at .61. fadome depth, white small sandie grounde, and reckned vs vpon the backe of Sylley, and set our course East and by North, East Northeast, and Northeast among

The sixteenth of September, about eight of the clocke in the morning sounding, we had .61. fadome white sande, and thought our selues thwart of Saint Georges channell a litle within the banks. And bearing a small talle all night, we made many soundings, whiche were aboute foure fadome, and so shallowe, that we coulde not well tell where we were.

The seadenteenth of September we sounded, and had foure fadome, and were not farre off the landes ende, branded lande with small wormes and Cockle shells, and were shorte between Sylley and the landes ende, and being within the baye, we were not able to double the pointe with a South

South and by East way, but were fayne to make another
 wynde, the wynde beeing at Southwester, and by West,
 and yet coulde not double the poynte, to come cleere of the
 landes ende, to beare along the Channell: and the weather
 clered vp when we were hard abowde the shore, and we
 made the landes ende perfite, and so put vp alongst Sainte
 Georges Channell. And the weather beeing very foule
 at Sea, we coueted some harborough, because our Stee-
 radge was broken, and so came to Ancker in Padstowe
 roade in Cornewall. But riding there, a very dangerous
 roade, we were aduised by the Countrey, to put to Sea
 agayne, and of the two evils, to chaise the lesse, for there
 was nothing but present perill where we roade: where by
 pon we plyed along the Channell to gette to Londy, from
 whence we were agayne driven, being but an open roade,
 where our Ancker came home, and with force of weather
 put to Seas agayne, and aboute the thre and twentieth of
 September, arrived at Milforde Hauen in Wales,
 whiche beeing a very good harborough, made vs happy
 men, that we hadde receaved suche long desired safetie.
 And more happy we helde our selues, not for the safetie of
 our selues so muche, as the comforte that we had that our
 Countrey shoulde thereby haue perfecte knowledge of
 oure discoverie, to the greate benefyte of our common
 wealth.

The arrivall
 of the Ay e
 at Padstow in
 Cornewall.

Our com-
 ming to Mil-
 ford Haucr.

Aboute one moneth after our arrivall here, by order
 from the Lordes of the Counsell, the Shippe came vp to
 Bristowe, where the Dyce was committed to keeping in
 the Castell there. Here we founde the Gabriell one of the
 Barkes, arrived in god safetie, who having neuer a man
 within boorde very sufficient to bring home the Shippe,
 after the Mayster was lost, by god fortune, when she
 came vpon the coast, mette with a Shippe of Bristowe at
 Sea, who conducted hir in safetie thither.

The arrivall
 of the Ga-
 briell at
 Bristow.

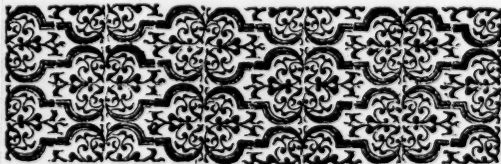
Here we heard god tidings also of the arrivall of the
 other

other Barke called the Michaell, in the North partes, The Michael
whyche was not a little ioyfull vnto vs, that it pleased arrived in
God so to bring vs to a safe meeting agayne, and lost in all the North
the voyage only one man, besydes one that dyed at Sea, partes.

whiche was sicke before he came aboarde, and was so
desirous to followe this enterpryse, that he rather
chose to dye therein, than not to be one to
attempte so notable a
voyage.

Only one
man dyed in
this voyage.

FINIS.



CROCLAND

GROENLAND

NO

ME

COVNTIS OF SVSSEX MYNE
WINTERS FORNACE

COVNTIS OF WA R RICK YLAD

LYERS SOVND
HAYDON'S NESTES

BEARES SOVND

LOCKES LAND

ERLE OF SVSSEX YLE

HAWLES YLAND

C WALSTINGHAM

THE WAY TRENDRIN TO CATRYA

WEST

GNI

THE

LACMANS SOVND
YOKES SOVND

FROBISHERS STREIGHTS

T

A

QVEN ELLEFOE

C: BEST
HATTONS HEADLAND

MISTAKEN STRAIGHTES

SYRSED FRYELAND OF AMERICA

NORTH

ISELAND

TARKY-ILANDES

SCHETLAND

IAPLAND

NORWAY

SWETH LAND

WEST-INGLAND
OLIM-WESTERISELAND

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IRELAND

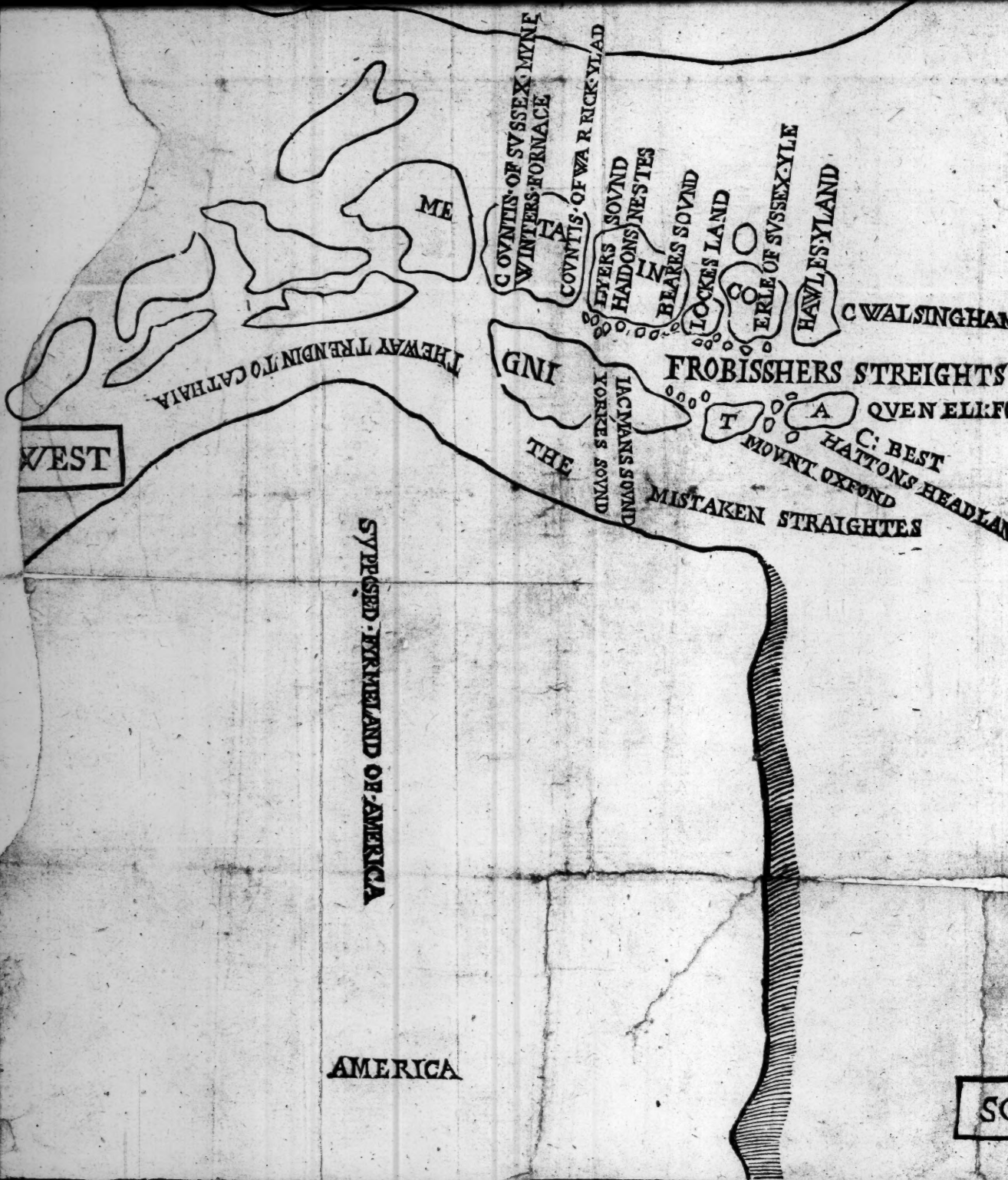
SCOTLAND
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ME

THE WAY TRENDS TO CATHAIA

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COUNTS OF SVSEX MYNE
WINTERS FORNACE

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ISELAND

TARRY ILANDES

IAPLAND

NORWAY

SWETH LAND

SCHETLAND

EST

DENMARK

FRANCE

BARBARY

WEST INGLAND
OLIM WEST FRISELAND

CHARING CROSS

HAM
HTS
LI:FOR LAND

UDLAND

SOVTH



SOVT

The thirde voyage of Captayne Frobisher, pretended for the discouerie of Cataya,

by Meta Incognita.

Anno Do. 1578.

(.)



HE GE-
nerall be-
ing retur-
ned from
the second
Voyage,
immediat-
ly after
hys arri-
ual in En-
glande, re-
payed wth
all hast to
the Court
having th^e
at Wind-

fore, to ad-

uertise hir Maiesty of his prosperous proceeding, and good
successe in this last voyage, and of the plenty of gold Ore,
with other matters of importance which he hadde in these
Septentrionall partes discouered. He was courteously en-
terteyned, and hartily welcomed of many noble men, but
especially for his great aduenture, commended of hir Ma-
iestie, at whose hands he receyued great thanks, and most
gratious countenance, according to his deserts. His High-
nesse also greatly commended the rest of the Gentlemen in
this seruice, for their great forwardnes in this so dangerous
trayling.

Frobisher com-
mended of
hir Maiesty.

F.

2 *M. Frobishers thirde voyage*

The Gentle-
men comended

Commission-
ners appoin-
ted to examin-
the goodnesse
of the Dye.

a name giue
to the place
newe disco-
uered.

The hope of
the passage to
Cayaya.

toying and painefull attempte : but especiallye the pray-
sed and reioiced, that among them there was so good order
of gouernement, so good agreement, euerye man so readye
in his calling, to doe whatsoeuer the General should com-
maunde, which due commendation gratioously of hir Ma-
iestie remembred, gaue so greate encouragement to al the
Captaines & Gentlemen, that they, to continue hir high-
nesse so good and honozable opinion of them, haue since
neither spared laboure, limme, noz life, to bying this mat-
ter (so well begon) to a happie and prosperous ende. And
finding, that the matter of the gold ore had appareance &
made shew of great riches & profite, and the hope of y^e pas-
sage to CATAYA, by this last voyage greatly encreased,
hir Maiestie appointed special Commissioners, chosen for
this purpose, Gentlemen of great iudgement, art, & skill, to
looke thorowly into y^e cause, for y^e true trial & due examina-
tion therof, & for the full handling of al matters thereunto
appertaining. And bicause that place & country, hath ne-
uer heretofore bin discovered, and therefore had no speciall
name, by which it might be called & known, hir Maiestie
named it very properly *Meta Incognita*, as a marke and
boundis utterly hitherto vnknown. The commissioners after
sufficiēt triall & prooue made of y^e Dye, & hauing vnderstood
by sundrie reasons, & substantiall grounds, the possibilitie &
likelihode of y^e passage, aduertised hir highnes, y^e the cause
was of importance, & y^e voyage gretly woorthy to be adua-
red again. Wherebyon preparatiō was made of ships & al
other things necessary, to such expedition, as y^e time of the
pere the required. And bycause it was assuredly made ac-
count of, y^e the comoditie of Mines, there already discoue-
red, wold at y^e least counteruaile in all respects, the aduentu-
ers charge, & giue further hope & likelihod of greter mat-
ters to follow: it was thought needful, both for the better
guard of those parts already found, & for further discovery
of the Inland & secretes of those countries, & also for further
search of y^e passage to Cataya (wher of the hope continually

more & more encrease) that certain numbers of those soldiers & discrete men for those purposes should be assigned to inhabit there. Whereupon there was a strong forte or house of timber, artificially framed, & cunningly devised by a notable learned man here at home, in ships to be carried thither, whereby those men that were appointed there to winter & make their abode y^e whole yeare, might aswell be defended from the danger of y^e falling snow and colde ayre, as also be fortified from the force or offence of those Countrey people, which perhaps otherwise with too greate companies & multitudes might oppresse them. And to this greate adventure & notable exploit, many wel minded and forward y^eg Gentlemen of our countrey willingly haue offered themselves. And firste Captaine Fenton Lieutenant Generall, for Captaine Frobysher, and in charge of the company with him there, Capitaine Best, & Captaine Filpot, vnto whose good discretions the government of that seruice was chiefly commended, who, as men not regarding perill in respect of the profite and common wealth of their Countrey, were willing to abide the firste byunt & aduenture of those dangers among a sauage and byrthe kinde of people, in a place hitherto euer thought for extreme cold not habitable. The whole number of men whiche had offered, & were appointed to inhabit Meta Incognita al the yeare, were one hundredeth persons, wherof xl. shoulde be Marriners, for the vse of ships. 30. Spinners, for gathering the golde Ore together for the next yeare, & 30. souldiers for the better guard of the rest, within which last number are included the gentlemen, Goldsmiths, Bakers, Carpenters, & all necessarie persons. To eche of y^e Captaines was assigned one ship, as well for the further searching of the coast & countrey there, as for to returne & bring backe their companies againe, if the necessitie of the place so vrged, or by miscarpyng of the flote in the yeare following, they mighte be disappointed of their further promise.

a forte to be
builte in Meta
Incognita.

to be built
in Meta
Incognita

a hundredeth
men appointed to inhabit there,

4 M. Frobishers thirde voyage

fifteene
Shayle.

Being therefore thus furnished with all necessaries, there were ready to depart vpon the said voyage. xv. Shayle of good Shippes, whereof the whole number was to returne agayne with their loading of gold Ore in the end of the Sommer, except those thre Shippes, which should be left for the vse of those Captaynes whiche should inhabite there the whole yeate. And being in so good readynesse, the Generall, with all the Captaynes came to the Court, then lying at Greenwich, to take their leaue of hir Maiestie, at whose hands they all receyued great encouragemente, and gracious countenance. Hir Highnesse, besides other good giftes, and greater promises, bestowed on the Generall a faire Cheyne of Gold, and the rest of the Captaynes kissed hir hande, toke their leaue, and departed euery man to wardes their charge.

A cheyne of
gold giuen to
Frobisher.

The names of the Shippes with
their seuerall Captaynes.

1. In the Ayde being Admirall, was the Generall Captayne Frobisher.
2. In the Tho. Allen Viceadmirall Ca. Yorke.
3. In the Iudith Lieutenat General Ca. Féton.
4. In the Anne Frances Captayne Best.
5. In the Hopevell Captayne Carevv.
6. In the Beare. Captayne Filpot.
7. In the Thomas of Ipswich Cap. Tanfield.
8. In the Emanuell of Excester Ca. Courtney.
9. In the Frances of Foy Captayne Moyles.
10. In the Moone Captayne Vpcot.
11. In the Ema. of Bridgeewater Ca. Nevvton.

12 In

- 12 In the Salamō of VVeymouth Ca. Randal.
- 13 In the Barke Dennis Captayne Kendall.
- 14 In the Gabriell Captayne Haruey.
- 15 In the Michaell Captayne Kinnerfley.

The sayd. xv. Sayle of Shippes arrived and mette together at Harwitch, the seauen and twentieth day of May Anno. 1578. where the Generall, and the other Captaynes made biew, and mustered theyr companies. And euery severall Captayne receyued from the Generall certayne Articles of direction, for the better keeping of order and company together in the way, which Articles are as followeth.

Articles and orders to be obserued for the Fleete, set downe by Captayne

Frobisher Generall, and deliuered in writing to euery Captayne, as well
for keeping company, as
for the course, the
31. of May.

1. *In primis*, to banishe swearing, dice, and cardplaying, and filthy communication, and to serue God twice a day, with the ordinarie seruice, usually in Churches of England, and to cleare the glass, according to the old order of England.

2. The Admirall shal carrie the light, and after his light be once put out, no man to go a head of him, but euery man to fitte his Sayles to follow as nere as they may, without dangering one another.

3. That no man shall by day or by night depart further from the Admirall, than the distance of one English Mile,

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and as nere as they may, withoute daunger one of another.

4 If it chance to growe thicke, and the wind contrary, eyther by daye, or by night, that the Admirall be forced to cast aboute, before hir casting aboute, she shal giue warning, by shooting off a peece, and to him shall answer the Viceadmirall, and the Rereadmirall, with euery one of them a peece, if it be by nighte, or in a fogge, and that the Viceadmirall shall aunswere firste, and the Rereadmirall last.

5 That no man in the Flēte descripyng any Sayle or Sayles, giue vppon anye occasion anye chace, before he haue spoken with the Admirall.

6 That euery euening, all the Flēte come vppe and speake with the Admirall, at seauen of the Clocke, or betwene that and eyght, and if weather will not serue them all to speake with the Admirall, then some shall come to the Viceadmirall, and receiue your order of your course of Maister Hall, chiefe Pilot of the Flēte, as he shal direct you.

7 If to any mā in the Flēte, there happē any mischāce, they shall presently shote off two peece by day, and if it be by night, two peece, and shew two lightes.

8 If any man in y Flēte come by in y night, and hale his fellow, knowing him not, he shal giue him this watch-word, Before the world was God. The other shall aunswer him, if he be one of our Flēte. After God came Christe his Sonne. So that if anye be founde amongst vs, not of oure owne company, he that firste descripeth anye such Sayle or Sayles, shall giue warning to the Admirall by himselfe, or any other that he can speake to that Sayles, better than he, being nearest unto him.

9 That euery Ship in the Flēte, in the time of fogges, whiche continually happen with little windes, and most parte calmes, shall haue a reasonable noyse with Trum-

pet, Drumme, or other wise to keepe themselves cleare one of another.

10 If it fall out thicke or misty that we lay it to Hull, the Admirall shall giue warning by a peece, and putting out thre lightes one ouer another, to the ende, that every man may take in his Sayles, and at his setting of Sayles agayne do the like, if it be not cleare.

11 If any man discover land by nighte, that he giue the like warning, that he do the for mischances, two lightes, and two peeces, if it be by day one peece, and putte out his flagge, and strike all his Sayles he hath aboard.

12 If any Shyppe shall happen to lose company by force of weather, then any such Shippe or Shippes, shall gette hir into the Latitude of . . . and so keepe that Latitude, untill they gette Freeselande. And after they be past the West partes of Freeselande, they shall gette them into the Latitude of . . . and . . . and not to the Northwarde of . . . and being once entred within the straytes, all such Shippes shall euery watche shote off a good peece, and looke out well for smoke and fire, whych those that gette in first, shall make euery night, untill all the flecte be come together.

13 That vpon the sighte of an Ensigne in the Mast of the Admirall, a peece shotte of the whole flecte, shall repaire to the Admirall, to vnderstande such conference, as the Generall is to haue with them.

14 If we chance to meeete with any enemies, that foure Shippes shall attend vpon the Admirall, viz. the Frances of Foy, the Moone, the Barke Dennis, and the Gabriell: and foure vpon my Lieutenant generall in the Iudith, viz. the Hopewell, the Armenall, the Beare, and the Salomon: and the other foure vpon the Vizadmirall, the Anne Frances, the Thomas of Ipswich, the Emanuell, and the Michael.

8 *M. Frobishers thirde voyage*

If there happen any disordered person in the flée,
that he be taken and kept in safe custodie vntil he may con-
ueniently be brought aboarde the Admirall, and there to re-
ceiue such punishment as his or their offences shal deserue.

By me Martine Frobyshe.

Oure departure from England.

Hauing receiued these articles of direction, we depar-
ted from Harwich the one and thirtieth of May. And say-
ling alongest the South partes of England westward, we
at length came by the coaste of Ireland, at Cape Cleare the
fifth of June, and gaue chase there to a small barke which
was supposed to be a Pyrat, or Robber on the Seas, but it
fell out in deede that they were poore menne of Bristowe,
who hadde mette with suche company of Frenchmen, as
hadde spoiled and slayne manye of them, and left the rest
so sore wounded, that they were lyke to perishe in the Sea,
hauiing neyther hande, nor forte hōle, to helpe themselves
withall, nor victuals to susteyne theyr hungrye bodies.
Oure Generall, who well vnderstandeth the office of a
Souldioure, and an Englishman, and knoweth well
what the necessity of the sea meaneth, pitying much misse-
rie of the poore men, releued them with Surgerie and sal-
ues, to heale their hurtes, and with meate and drinke to
comfort their pining hartes. Some of them hauing neither
eate nor drunke moze than oliues & stinking water in ma-
ny days befoze, (as they reported.) And after this good deede
done, hauing a large winde, we kept our course vppon our
sayde voyage withoute staying for the taking in of freshe
water, or any other prouision, whereof many of the flée
were not throughtly furnished, (and sayling towarde the
Northwest partes, from Ireland, we mette with a greate
current from oure of the Southwest, which carryed vs, by
our reckning) one point to the Northwardes of our said
course, whiche current seemed to vs to continue it selfe to-
wards

a charitable
deede,

wardes Norway, and other the North-east partes of the World, whereby we may be induced to beleue, that this is the same whiche the Portugalles méte at Capod'buona speranza, where striking ouer from thence to the straytes of Magellanes, and finding no passage there for the narrownesse of the sayde straytes, runneth alongst into the greate Bay of Mexico, where also hauing a let of lande, it is forced to strike backe agayne towarde the North-east, as we not only here, but in another place also, further to the Northwardes, by good experience this yeare haue founde, as shall be hereafter in his place more at large declared.

Mark the
Current.

For we had we sayled aboute foureténe dayes, without sight of any land, or any other liuing thing, except certayne fowles, as Wylinots, Robies, Gules, &c. whiche there seme only to liue by Sea.

The twentieth of Iune, at two of the clocke in the morning, the Generall descryed land, and found it to be Weast Freeland, now named Weast England. Here the Generall, and other Gentlemen wente ashore, being the fyrste knowen Christians that we haue true notice of, that ever set fote vpon that ground: and therefore the Generall toke possession thereof to the vse of our Soueraigne Lady the Quenes Maiestie, and discovered here a goodly harbour for the Shippes, where were also certaine little Boates of that Countrey. And being there landed, they espyed certayne tents and people of that Countrey, which were (as they iudge) in all sorts, very like those of Meta Incognita, as by theyr apparell, and other things whych we found in theyr tentes, appeared.

Weast En-
glande.

The savage and simple people, so soone as they perceyued our men comming towards them (supposing there had bin no other World, but theirs) fledde fearefully away, as men muche amayed at so strange a sight, and creatures of humane shape, so farre in apparell, complexion, and other things

things different from themselves. They left in their tents all their furniture for haste behinde them, where amongst other things were founde a bore of small nayles, and certayne redde hearings, wordes of fyre tree well cutte, with dyuers other things artificially wroughte, whereby it appeareth, that they haue trade with some ciuill people, or else are in deede themselves artificiall workemen.

Dure menne broughte alwaye wyth them, onelye two of theyr Dogges, leauing in recompence belles, looking glasses, and dyuers of oure Countrey toyes behynde them.

This Countreie no doubt, promisseth god hope of great commoditie and riches, if it maye be well discouered. The description whereof you shall finde moze at large in my seconde booke, Page. 5.

Some are of opinion, that this Measse Englande is firme lande with the Northeast partes of Meta Incognita, or else with Groenlande. And their reason is, because the people, apparell, boates, and other things, are so like to theirs: and an other reason is, the multitude of Ilandes of Isle, whyche laye betwene it and Meta Incognita, doeth argue, that on the North side there is a bay, whych cannot be, but by cōioynning of these two landes together.

And hauing a fayre and large winde, we departed from thence towardea Frobyshers straites, the thre and twentieth of Iune. But fyre we gaue name to a byghe clyffe in Measse England, the laste that was in oure sight, and for a certaine similitude, we called it Charing Crosse. When we bare Southerly towards the Sea, bycause to the Southwardes of this coaste we mette wyth myche dining Isle, whyche by reason of the thicke mists and weather might haue bin some trouble vnto vs.

Charing
Crosse.

On Monday the laste of June, we mette with many greate Whales, as they haade bene Porpoises.

a whale
stroke a ship.

This same daye the Salamander being vnder both hir cozles and bonets, hapned to strike a greate Whale with hir full streinne, wyth suche a blow, that the ship stode still, and stirred neither forwarde nor backward. The Whale thereat made a great and vgly noise, and caste vp his body and tayle, and so went vnder water, and within two dayes after, there was founde a greate Whale dead swinnyng aboute water, which we supposed was that the Salamander stroke.

The seconde daye of July early in the morning, we hadde sighte of the Quænes forcelande, and bare in with the lande all the daye, and passing thozow great quantitie of Isle, by nighte were entered somewhat within the straites, perceiuing no waye to passe further in, the whole place being frozen ouer from the one side to the other, and as it were with many walles, mountaines, and bulwarkes of yse, choaked vpp the passage, and denied vs entraunce. And yet doe I not thinke, that this passage of the Sea hercaboutes, is frozen ouer at anye time of the yeare: albeit it seemed so vnto vs, by the abundance of Isle gathered together, whiche occupied the whole place. But I doe rather, suppose these Isle to be bredde in the hollowe soundes and freshets thereaboutes: whiche by the heate of the Summers Sunne, being loosed, doe emptie themselves with the ebbes into the Sea, and so gather in great abundance there together.

Frofishers
straites cho-
ked vp with
Ile.

And to speake somewhat here, of the aunsistent opinion of the frozen Sea in these partes: I doe thinke it to be rather a bare conjecture of mine, than that ever anye manne hath made experience of anye suche Sea. And that whiche they

Salte water
cannot freeze

speake of Mare Glaciale, may be truly thought to be spoken of these partes: for this maye well be called in dede the yste Sea, but not the frozen Sea, for no Sea consisting of salte water can be frozen, as I haue moze at large herein shewed my opiniõ in my seconde booke page .6. for it seemeth impossible for any Sea to be frozen, which hath his course of ebbing and flowing, especiall ye in those places, where the tides doe ebbe and flowe aboue tenne fadome. And also all these aforesaide Iles, which we sometime met a hundred mile from lande, being gathered out of the salt Sea, are in taste fresh, and being dissolved, become sweet and wholesome water.

The cause why this yeare we haue bene moze combred with Iles (than at other times before) may be by reason of the Easterly and Southerly winds, whiche brought us moze timely thither now than we looked for. Whiche blowing from the Sea directl ye vpon the place of our straites, hath kept in the Iles, and not suffered them to be carped out by the ebbe to the maine Sea, where they woulde in more shorle time haue bene dissolved. And all these floating Iles, are not onely so dangerous, in that they winde and gather so neare together, that a man maye passe sometimes tenne or twelue myles as it were vpon one firme Ilande of Iles: But also, for that they open and shutte together againe in such sorte with the tydes and Sea gate, that whilst one Shyppe followeth the other with full sayles, the Iles whiche was open vnto the foremost, will toyne and close together, before the latter can come to followe the first, whereby many tymes oure Shippes were broughte in to greate danger, as being not able to sodainelye to take in oure sayles, or scape the swift wape of oure Shippes.

We were forced many tymes to steeme and strike great rockes of Iles, and so as it were make way through mightye

mightie mountaines. By which means some of the fléete, where they founde the yle so open, entred in, and passed so farre within the danger thereof, with continuall desire to recover their port, that it was the greatest wonder of the worlde, that they euer escaped safe, or were euer heard of againe. For euen at this present, we missed two of the fléete, that is, the ludyth, wherein was the Lieutenant general Captaine Fenton, and the Michael, whome both we supposed hadde bene viterlye lost, hauing not heard any tydings of them, summe than twentie dayes afore.

And one of our fléete named the Barke Dennys, being of an hundereth Tunne burden, seeking way in amongst these Ile, receiued such a blowe with a rocke of Ile, that she sunke to wne therewith, in the sighte of the whoale fléete. Whobeist hauing signified hir danger by shooting of a peece of great ordinaunce, neiue succour of other shippes came so readily vnto them, that the men were al saued with boates.

Barke Dennis
sunke.

Within this shippe that was drowned, there was percell of our house, whiche was to be erected for them that shoulde stave all the Winter in Meta Incognita.

Part of the
house lost.

This was a moze fearefull spectacle for the fléete to beholde, for that the outrageous storme, which presently followed, threatned them the like fortune and danger. For the fléete being thus compassed (as aforesayde) on euery side with Ile, hauing left muche behynde them, thozow which they had passed, & finding moze befoze them, thozow whiche it was not possible to passe, there arose a sodaine and terrible tempest at the Southeast, which blowing from the mayne Sea, direatlye vpon the place of the straytes, brought together all the Iles a seaborde of vs, vpon our backes, and thereby debarde as of turning backe to recover sea come againe: so that being thus compassed with danger on euery side, sundrye men with sundrie desires, sought the best waye to saue themselves. Some of the

G. 14.

ships

14 *M. Frobishers thirde voyage*

Shippes, where they could find a place moze cleare of Ise, and get a little berth of sea roome, did take in their Sayer, and there lay adrift. Other some fastened and mozed Anchor vpon a great Island of Ise, and roade vnder the lee thereof, supposing to be better garded thereby, from the outrageous windes, and the danger of the lesser floting Ise. And againe some were so fast shut vp, and compassed in amongst an infinite number of great Countreys and Islands of Ise, that they were fayne to submit themselues, & their Shippes, to the mercie of the vnnmercifull Ise, and strengthened the sides of their Shippes with iunkes of cables, beds, Mastes, planckes, and such like, whiche being hanged ouerboord, on the sides of their Shippes, mighte the better defende them from the outrageous sway and strokes of the said Ise. But as in greatest distresse, men of best value are best to be discerned, so it is greatly worthy commendation and noting, with what inuincible minde euery Captayne encouraged his company, and with what incredible labour, the paynefull Mariners, and poore Spinners (vnaquainted with suche extremities) to the euermlasting renowne of our nation, dyd ouercome the brunt of these so greate and extream dangers: for some, euen without boorde vpon the Ise, and some within boorde, vpon the sides of their Shippes, hauing poles, pikes, peeces of timber, and Myes in their hands, stood almost day and night, withoute any rest, bearing off the force, and breaking the sway of the Ise, with suche incredible payne and perill, that it was wonderfull to behold, which otherwise no doubt had stricken quite through and through the sides of their Shippes, notwithstanding our former provision: for planckes of timber, of moze than three ynches thicke, and other things of greater force and bignesse, by the surging of the Sea, and billowe, with the Ise, were shewered, and cutte in sinder, at the sides of our Shippes, that it will seme moze than credible to be reported of. And yet (that whiche is moze) it is saythfully and playnely

playnely to be proued, and that by many substantiall wit-
nesses, that our Shippes, euen those of greatest burdens,
with the meeting of contrary waues of the Sea, were hea-
ued by betwene Ilandes of Ise, a foote welnäre out of the
Sea, aboue their watermarke, hauing their knees and
timbers within boorde, both bowed, and broken therewith.

And amidst these extremes, whilest some laboured for
defence of the Shippes, and sought to saue their bodyes: o-
thersome of more mylder spirit, soughte to saue the Soule
by deuoute Prayer and mediation to the Almighty, thin-
king indeede by no other meanes possible, than by a diuine
Miracle, to haue their deliurance: so that there was none,
that were eyther ydle, or not well occupied, and hee that
helde himselfe in best securitie, had (God knoweth) but on-
ly bare hope remayning for his best safetie.

Thus all the gallant flæte, and miserable men, with-
out hope of euer getting forth agayne, distressed with these
extremities, remayned hère all the whole night, and parte
of the next day, excepting foure Shippes, that is, the Anne
Frances, the Moone, the Frances of Foy, and the Gabriell,
which being somewhat a Seaborde of the flæte, and bee-
ing fast Ships, by a winde, hauing a more scope of clære,
tryed it out all the time of the storme, vnder Sayle, beeyng
hardly able to beare a coast of each.

And albeit, by reason of the flæting Ise, which were
dispersed hère almost the whole Sea ouer, they were
broughte manye times to the extreamest poynte of perill,
Mountaynes of Ise tenne thousande tymes scaping them
scarce one pynch, whiche to haue stricken, had bin theyr pre-
sente destruction, considering the swifte course and way of
the Shippes, and the vniwildynesse of them to stay and
turne as a mā would wish. Yet they esteemed it their better
safetie, with such perill to seeke Searome, thā without hope
of euer getting libertie, to lie struiuing against y stream,
e beating amongst the Ise Mountaines, whose hugeness,

and

and monstrous greatnesse was such, that no man woulde credite, but such as to their paynes saue and felte it. And these foure Shippes by the nerte day at noone, gotte out to Sea, and were by the clere of the Isle, who nowe enioying theyr owne libertie, beganne a newe to sorrowe and feare for their fellows safeties. And deuoutely knœling aboute theyr mayne Mast, gaue vnto God humble thanks, not only for themselues, but besoughte him lykelike highly for theyr friends deliuerance. And euen nowe, whilst a middell these extremities, thys gallante flete and valiant men were altogither overlaboured, and forewatched, with the long and fearefull continuance of the soresayde dangers, it pleased God with his eyes of mercie to loke downe from Heauen, to sende them help in good time, giuing them the nerte dape a moze fauourable wind at the West Northweast, whiche did not only disperse and dyue forthe the Isle before them, but also gaue them libertie of moze scope and Sea roome, and were by night of the dape following percepued of the other foure Shippes, where to their greatest comfozte they enioyed agayne the fellowship of one another. Some in mending the sides of theyr Shippes, some in setting vp their toppe Mastes, and mending theyr Sayles and tacklings. Agayne, some complaining of theyr false Stemme bozne away, some in stopping their Leakes, some in recounting their daungers past, spent no small time and labour, that I dare well anonche, there were neuer men moze daungerously distressed, nor moze mercifully by Gods Providence deliuered. And here of both the tozne Shippes, and the so:warped bodyes of the men arrined, doe beare most euidente marke and witness. And now the whole flete plyed off to Seaward, resolving there to abide, untill the Sunne might continue (or the force of wind disperse) these Isle from the place of theyr passage: and being a good berth off the Shore, they toke in their Sayles, and lay abyst.

The seauenth of July, as men nothing yet dismayed,
we cast about towards the inward, and had sight of lande,
which rose in forme like the Northerland of the straytes,
which some of the fleet, and those not the worst Part-
ners, indged to be the North forlande: howbeit, other some
were of contrary opinion: But the matter was not well to
be discerned, by reason of the thicke fogge, which a long
time hung vpon the coast, and the newe falling Snowe
which yearely altereth the shape of the land, and taketh a-
way oftentimes the Partners marks. And by reason of
the darke misten, which continued by the space of twenty
dayes together, this doubt grew to the greater and the longer
perillous. For whereas indeede we thought our selues to be
vpon the Northeast side of Frobishers straytes, we were
now carried to the Southweastwardes of the Queenes for-
lande, and being deceyued by a Swift Current comming
from the Northeast, were broughte to the Southweast-
wardes of oure sayd course, many miles more than we dyd
thinke possible could come to passe. The cause whereof we
haue since found, and shall be at large hereafter declared.

Another
assault.

Fogge, snow,
and mistes
hinder the
Partners
marks.

Here we made a point of land, which some mistooke for
a place in the straytes, called Moone Warwick: but howe
we shoulde be so farre Mistake, was indubynely within the
sayde straytes, the expertest Partners began to maruell,
thinking it a thing impossible, that they coulde be so farre
ouertaken in their accomptes, or that any Current coulde
so deceyue them here, which they had not by former expe-
rience proued and found out. Howbeit many confessed, that
they founde a swifter course of flowd than before time they
had obserued. And truly it was wonderfull to heare and
see the rushing and noyse that the tydes do make in this
place with so violente a force, that oure Shippes lying a-
hull, were turned sometimes rounde aboute each in a mo-
mento, after the manner of a whirlepole, and the noyse of
the streame no lesse to be hearde a farre off, than the wa-

and other
things
maye

a Current.

18 M. Frobishers thirde voyage

terfall of London Bridge. in an gulf to the south of it
 But whilst the flēte lay thus doubtfull amongst great
 floze of Ice in a place they knewe not, withoute sighte of
 sunne, whereby to take the heighth, and so to know the true
 elevation of the pole, and withoute any cleare of lighte to
 make perfitte the coast, the Generall with the Captaynes
 and Maysters of his Shippes, beganne doubtfully to que-
 stion of the matter, and sent his Winielle aboarde to heare
 each mans opinion, and specially of James Beare, Mayster
 of the Anne Frances, who was knowen to be a sufficiente
 and skilful Mariner and having ben there the yeare before,
 had well observed the place, and dealt out Cartes of the
 coast. But the rather this matter grew the more doubtful,
 for that Christopher Hall chiefe Pilot of the voyage, deli-
 uered a playne and publike opinion in the hearing of the
 whole flēte, that he had neuer seen the foresayde coast
 before, and that he could not make it for any place of Fro-
 bishers straytes, as some of the flēte supposed, and yet the
 lands do lye and trend so like, that the best Mariners ther-
 in may be deceived.

James Beare a
 good Mariner.

Christopher
 Hall chiefe
 Pilot.

The tenth of July, the weather still continuing thicke
 and darke, some of the Shippes in the fogge lost sighte of
 the Admirall and the rest of the flēte, and wandering to
 and fro, with doubtfull opinion whether it were best to
 seeke backe againe to seaward through great floze of Ice,
 or to follow on a doubtfull course in a Sea bay, or straytes
 they knew not, or alongst a coast, wherof by reason of the
 darke mistes they could not discern the dangers, if by
 chance any Rocks or brokē ground should lye of the place,
 as commonly in these partes it doth.

The Viceadmirall Captayne Yorke considering the
 foresayd opinion of the Pilot Hall, who was with him in
 the Thomas Allen, having lost sight of the flēte, turned
 backe to Sea agayne, having two other Shippes in com-
 pany with him.

Also

Also the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces hauing like wise lost companie of the flecte, and being all alone, helde it for best to turne it out to Sea agayne, vntill they might haue cleere weather to take the Sunnes Altitude, and with incredible payne and perill got out of the doubtfull place, into the open Sea agayne, being so narrowly distressed by the way, by meanes of continuall fogge and Ile, that they were many times ready to leape vpon an Ilande of Ile, to auoyde the present daunger, and so hoppyng to prolong life awhile, meante rather to dye a pining death.

Some hoped to saue themselves on chesses, and some determined to tye the Hatches of the Shippes fast together, and to bynde themselves wth theyr furniture fast thereunto, and so to bee towed with the Shippeboate as shore, whych otherwise coulde not receiue halfe of the companie, by whych meanes if happilie they hadde arriued, they shoulde eyther haue perished for lacke of foode to eate, or else shoulde themselves haue bene eaten of those rauenuous, bloudye, and Paneating people.

The rest of the flecte following the course of the Generall whych ledde them the way, passed vp aboute 60. Leagues within the sayd doubtfull and supposed straytes, haupng alwayes a sayre continents vpon their starre boorde syde, and a continuance still of an open Sea before them.

The Generall albest with the fyfthe perchance he found out the error, and that this was not the old straytes, yet he perswaded the flecte alwayes that they were in the righte course, and knowne straytes. Whotobest I suppose he rather dissembled hys opinion therein, than otherwise, meaning by that policie (being hymself ledde with an honorable desire of further discoverie) to endure y flecte to follo

Hard strates
to saue mens
liues.

Mistaken
straytes.

P. 11. him,

Probishers
could haue
passed to Ca-
taya.

him to see a further proofe of that place. And as some of the company reported, he hath since confessed, that if it had not bin for the charge and care he had of his Flote, and fraighted Shippes, he both would and could haue gone through to the South Sea, called Mare del Sur, and dissolved the long doubt of the passage which we seeke to find to the rich Countrey of Cataya.

Faste open
away.

Reasons to
prooue a pas-
sage heere.

1 Of which mistaken straytes, considering the circumstance, we haue greates cause to confirme oure opinion, to like and hope well of the passage in this place. For the foresaide bay or Sea, the further we sayled therein, the deeper we found it, with great likelyhooe of endlesse continuance. And where in other places we were muche troubled with Ice, as in the entrance of the same, so after we had sayled 50. or 60. leagues therein, we had no lette of Ice, or other thing at all, as in other places we found.

Great in-
drasties.

2 Also this place seemeth to haue a marvellous greates indraft, and draweth vnto it most of the drift yle, and other things, which do flie in the Sea, eyther to the North, or Eastwardes of the same, as by good experience we haue founde.

Current.

3 For heere also we met with boydes, lattes, and diuers other things draving in the Sea, which was of the wrecke of the shippe called the Barke Dennys, which perished amongst the Ice, as before said, being lost at the first attempt of the entrance overthwart the Queens foreland, in the mouth of Frobishers straytes, whiche could by no meanes haue bin so brought thither, neither by winde nor tide, being lost so many leagues off, if by force of the sayde Current the same had not bin violently brought. For if the same hadde bin brought thither by the tide of fludde, wike how farre in the said fludde had caried it, the ebbe woulde haue recarried it as farre backe agayne, and by the winde it could not so come to passe, because it was then some time calme, and most times contrary.

And

And some Marriners doe affirme, that they haue diligently obserued, & there runneth in this place nine houres floud to thre ebbe, which may thus come to passe by force of the saide current: for whereas the Sea in most places of the world, doth moze or lesse ordinarily ebbe and flow once euery five or six houres, with six houres ebbe, and six houres flow, so also would it doe there, were it not for the violence of this hastning current, which forceth the floud to make appearance to beginne before his ordinary time one houre and a halfe, and also to continue longer than his natural course by an other houre and a halfe, vntil the force of the ebbe be so greate, that it will no longer be resisted (according to the saying: *Naturam expellas furca licet tamen vsq; recurrat*, Although nature and naturall courses be forced and resisted neuer so muche, yet at laste it will haue their own way againe.)

Moreouer, it is not possible, that so great course of flouds and current, so highe swelling tides with continuance of so deepe waters, can be digested here without vnburdening themselves into some open Sea beyonde this place, which argueth the more likelihood of the passage to be hereabouts. Also we suppose these great indrafts do growe, and are made by the reuerberation and reflection of that same Current, whiche at oure coming by Irelande, mette and crossed vs, of whiche in the firste parte of this discourse I spake, wherby coming from the bay of Mexico, passing by, and washing the Southweast parts of Ireland, reboundeth ouer to the Northeest parts of the world, as Norway, Islande, &c. where not finding any passage to an open Sea, but rather is there increased by a newe accesse, and another Current meeting with it from the Scythian Sea, passing the bay of Saint Nicholas Westward, doeth once againe rebounde backe, by the coasts of Groenland, and from thence vpon Frobishers straites being to the Southweestwardes of the same.

printed

H. iij.

5 And

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The sea mo-
ueth from
East to west
continually.

5 And if that principle of Philosophie be true, that *inferiora corpora reguntur a superioribus*, that is, if inferior bodies be governed, ruled, and caried after the maner and course of the superiours, the the water being an inferior Element, muste needes be governed after the superior Heauen, and so to followe the course of *Primum mobile* from East to West.

anthropic.

6 But euerye man that hath written or considered anye thing of this passage, hath more doubted the retourne by the same way, by reason of a greate downefall of water, whyche they imagine to be thereaboutes (which we also by experience partly find) than any mistruste they haue of the same passage at all. For we find (as it were) a great downefall in this place, but yet not suche, but that we may return, althoughe with much ado. For we were easlyer caried in in one houre, than we coulde gette forth againe in thre. Also by an other experience at an other time, we founde this current to deceiue vs in this sort: That whereas we supposed to bee 15. leagues off, and lying a hull, we were brought within 2. leagues of the shoare, contrarie to al expectation.

Harde, but
yet possible
turning back
again.

Oure meime that sayled furthest in the same mistaken straites, (hauing the maine lande vpon their starboorde side) affyrme, that they mette with the outlet or passage of water whiche commeth thowoe Frobyshers straites, and followeth as all one into this passage.

Some of oure compaigne also affyrme, that they hadde sight of a continēt vpon their larboorde side, being 60. leagues within the supposed straites: howbeit excepte certaine Islandes in the entraunce hereof, we could make no part perfect thereof. All the foresaid tract of land seemeth to be more fruitful and better storied of Grasse, Deere, Wilde foule, as Partridges, Larkes, Beagmeins, Gulls, Wilmots, Falcons and tallall Gentils, Ravens, Beares, Hares, Foxes, and other things, than any other parte we haue yet discovered, & is more populous. And here Luke Ward, a Gentleman of our compaign, traded merchandise, & did exchange knives, bells,

looking

looking glasses, &c. with those countrey people, who brought Trafficks, hinde foule, fische, beares skinner, and such like, as their countrey yeeldeth for the same. Here also they saw of those greater boates of the Countrey, with twentie persons in apiece.

Nowe, after the Generall hadde bestowed these manye dayes here, not without many dangers, he returned backe againe. And by the way sayling alongest this coaste (being the backside of the supposed continent of America) and the Queenes forelande, he perceiued a great sounde to goe thoroowe into Frobyshers Straites. Wherevppon he sente the Gabriell the one and twentieth of July, to proue whether they mighte go thoroowe and meete againe with him in the Straites, whiche they did, and as we imagined before, so the Queenes forelande proued an Ilande, as I thinke most of these supposed continentes will. And so he departed towards the Straites, thinking it were highe time nowe to recover hys Port, and to prouide the fléete of their lading, wherof he was not a little carefull, as shall by the proceesse and his resolute attempts appeare. And in his returne with the rest of the fléete, he was so entangled, by reason of the darke fogge, amongst a number of Ilandes and broken ground that lyeth of this coast, that many of the ships came ouer the top of rocks, which presently after they might perceiue to ly a dize, hauing not halfe a fote water more than some of their ships did draw. And by reason they coulde not with a small gale of wind stem the force of y^e floud, wherby to go cleare of y^e rocks, they were faine to let an ancker fall with two bent of Cable together, at a C. and odde fadome deapth, where otherwise they hadde bin by the force of the tides caried vpon y^e rocks againe, & perished: so that if God in these fortunes, as a merciful guyde, (beyond y^e expectatio of man) had not caried vs thoroow, we had surely more than xi. times perished amidst these dangers. For being many times driven harde abowde the shoare withoute any sighte of lande, untill we were readye to make shipwacke thereon, heying forced commonlye with oure boates,

Returne out
of the mista-
ken Straites.

Great dan-
gers.

24 M. Frobishers thirde voyage

to sounde before oure shippes, leasse we might light there
on before we coulde discerne the same. It pleased God to
give us a pleasure of sunne, and light for a shorthe time, to see
and auoide thereby the daunger, hauing bin continuallye
darke before, and presently after. Manye times also by
meanes of fogge and currants, being driuen neare vpon
the coaste, God lent vs euen at the very pinch one prosper-
rous breath of winde or other, whereby to double the land,
and auoide the perill, and when that wee were all with-
out hope of helpe, every man recommending himselfe to
death, and crying out, I orde now helpe or neuer: now
I orde looke downe from Heauen and save vs sinners, or
else oure safetie cometh too late: euen then the mightie
maker of Heauen, and oure mercifull God, did deliuer vs;
so that they who haue bin partakers of these daungers, do
euen in their soules confesse, that God enē by miracle hath
soughte to save them, whose name be praised euermore.
Long tyme now the Anne Frances had layne beating
off and on all alone, before the Queenes forelande, not be-
ing able to reconer their Porte for Ile, albeit many times
they daungerously attempted it, for yet the Ile choaked by
the passage, and woulde not suffer them to enter. And ha-
uing neuer sene any of the flete since twentie dayes past,
when by reason of the thicke mistes they were senered in
the mistaken straites, did now this present thre and twen-
tith of July ouerthwart a place in the straites called Hat-
tons Hedland, where they mette with seven shippes of the
flete againe, which god hadde did not only reioyce them,
for themselves, in respect of the comforte which they recei-
ued by suche good companye, but especialllye, that by this
meanes they were put out of doubt of their deare frēdes,
whose safeties long time they did not a little suspecte and
feare. At their meeting they hailed the Admirall after the ma-
ner of the Sea, and with great ioy welcomed one another
joyfully.

Anne Fran-
ces met with
some of the
flete.

with a thundring voly of shot. And now every man declared at large the fortunes and dangers, which they hadde passed.

The foure and twentieth of July we mette with the Frances of Foy, who with much adoe soughte way backe againe thorow the yse from out of the mistaken straites, where to their greate perill, they proued to recover their Porte. They broughte the firste newes of the Viceadmirall Capitaine Yorke, who manye dayes with themselves, and the Bulle of Bridgewater was missing. They reported that they lette the Viceadmirall reasonably cleare of the Isle, but the other shippe they greatly feared, whom they could not come to helpe, being themselves so hardly distressed, as neuer men more. Also they tolde vs of the Gabriel, who hauing gote thorow from the backside, and Wester point of the Queens forelande, into Frobyschers straites, fell into their compagne about the Cape of Good hope.

And vppon the seauen and twentieth of Iulye, the ship of Bridgewater gote oute of the Isle, and met with the flate whiche laye off and on vnder Hattons Hedland. They reported of their marvellous accidentes and daungers, declaring their Shippe to be so leake, that they muste of necessity keepe harborow, hauing their stem beaten within theyr huddings, that they hadde muche adoe to keepe themselves aboue water. They had (as they say) fise hundred strokes at the poupe in lesse than halfe a watche, being scarce two houres. Their menne being so ouer-wearied therewith, and with the former dangers, that they desired helpe of menne from the other Shippes. Moreover, they declared, that ther was nothing but Ice and Daunger, where they hadde bin, and that the straites within was frosen vnye, And that it was the mooste impossible thyng of the worlde, to passe vnye into the Countesse of Warwicks sounde, whiche was the place of oure Porte.

The reporte of these daungers by these Shippes thus published amongst the flate, wyth the remembraunce

of the perilles passe, and those presente befoze their face, brought no small feare and terroz into the hartes of many considerate men. So that some beganne priuily to murmur against the Generall for this wilfull maner of proceeding. Some desired to discouer some harborow thereaboutes, to refreshe themselves, and reforme their broken vesselles for a while, vntill the North and Northwest winds might disperse the Isle, and make the place moze free to passe. Other some forgetting themselves, spake more vndutifully in this behalfe, saying: that they hadde as leue be hanged when they came home, as without hope of safetie, to sake to passe, and so to perishe amongst the Isle.

The Generall not opening his eares to the pœuise passion of anye priuate person, but chiefly caryng for the publike profite of his Countries cause, and nothing at all regarding hys owne ease, lyfe, or safetie, but especiallye respecting the accomplisshement of the cause he hadde vnderaken, (wherein the chiefe reputation and fame of a Generall and Capitaine consisteth,) and calling to his remembraunce the shorte time he hadde in hande, to provide so greate number of Shyppes their loading, determined with this resolution, to passe and retouer hys Ports, or else there to bury himselfe with hys attempte, and if suche extremitie so befell him, that he muste needes perishe amongst the Isle, when all helpe shoulde be passe, and all hope of safetie let aslde, hauing all the ordinaunce within boorde well charged, resolved wyth powder to burne and bury himselfe and all togyther with his Maiesties Shyppes. And with this peale of ordinaunce, to receyue an honourable knell, in steede of a better buriall, esteeming it moze happye so to ende hys lyfe, rather than himselfe, or anye of hys compaigne, or anye one of his Maiesties Shyppes shoulde become a praye or spectacle to those hate bloudie and man eating people.

A valsaunt
mynde of
Frobisher.

And thus
the

Notwithstanding, somewhat to appease the ^{sa}ble
passions of the fearefuller sorte, and the better to enter-
taine time for a season, whilst the Isle might the better be
dissolued, he haled on the flôte, with belâse, that he
would putte into harborowe: therevppon whilst the
Shyppes laye off and on, vnder Hattons Hedlande, he
soughte in with his Pyrmesses amongst the Flandes
there, as though he meant to searche for harborowe,
where in dede he meant nothing lesse, but rather sought
if anye Ore mighte be found in that place, as by the sequels
appeared.

In the meane time, whilst the flôte laye thus doubt-
full wythoute anye certaine resolution what to doe, be-
ing harde aborde the lãshoare, there arose a sodaine and
terrible tempest at the Southsouthest, whereby the Isle be-
gan maruellously to gather aboute vs.

Wherevppon euerye manne, as in suche case of extrea-
mitie he thoughte beste, soughte the wisest waye for his
owne safetie. The moste parte of the flôte which were
further shotte vpp within the straites, and so farre to the
lewarde, as that they coulde not double the lande, follo-
wing the course of the General, who led the way, toke
in their Sayles, and laide it a hull amongst the Isle, and so
passed ouer the storme, and hadde no extremitie at all,
but for a shorte time in the same place.

Howbeit the other Shyppes which plyed oute to Sea-
warde, hadde an extreame storme for a longer season. And
the nature of the place is suche, that it is subiect diuersly to
diuers windes, according to the sundrie situation of the
greate Alpes and mountaynes there, euerye mountaine
causing a seuerall blasse, and pirrie, after the manner of a
Leuant.

In this storme being the five and twentieth of July, there
fell

Snowe in
July.

fell so much snow, with such bitter cold ayre, that we coulde not scarce see one another for the same; nor open our eyes to handle our ropes and sayles, the snow being aboue halfe a fote deepe vpon the hatches of oure shippe; which did so wette thorow our poore Marriners clothes, that he that hadde fine or fine thicke of apparell, hadde scarce one drie threde to his backe, whiche kinde of wette and coldenesse, together with the ouer-labouring of the poore menne amidst the Ice, bred no small sickenesse amongst the flæte, wherbye somewhat discouraged some of the poore men, who hadde not experience of the like before, euerye man perswading himselfe, that the wynter there must needs be extreme, where they be founde so vnseasonable a Sommer.

Extremee
winter.
Great heate
in Mera Incog
rita.

And yet notwithstanding this cold ayre, the Summe many times hath a maruellous force of heate amongst those mountaines, insomuche, that when ther is no bzeth of wind to bringe y cold ayre from y disperfed Ice vpon vs, we shall be weary of the bloming heate, & then sodainly with a perry of wind whiche cometh down fro y hollownes of y hilles, we shal haue such a bzeth of heate brought vpon our face, as though we were entred within some bassow or hote house, & when the first of the perry & blatt is past, we shall haue the winde sodainly anew blow cold againe.

Unconstant
weather.

In this stoyne the Anne Fraunces, the Moone, and the Thomas of Ipswich, who founde themselves able to holde it vppon with a Sable, and coulde double aboute the Cape of the Queenes forelande, plyed out to Sea warde, holding it for better policie and safetie, to seeke Sea come, than to hazarde the continuance of the stoyne, the daunger of the Ice and the leschoare.

And being vncertaine at this tyme of the Generalles private determinations, the weather being so darke, that they coulde not discern one another, nor perceiue whiche waye he wrougth, betooke themselves to this course for best and safest.

The

The Generall notwithstanding the greates fozme, following his owne former resolution, soughte by all meanes possible, by a shorter way, to recover his Port, and where he saw the Isle neuer so little open, he gat in at one gappe, and out at another, and so himselfe valiantly ledde the way through before, to induce y^e flete to followe after, & with incredible payne & perill, at length gat through the Isle, and upon the one and thirtith of July recovered his long wished Porte after many attemptes, and sundry times being put backe, and came to Ancker in the Countesse of Warwickes sound, in the entrance whereof, when he thoughte all perill past, he encountred a great Island of Isle, whych gaue the Ayde such a blow, hauing alittle before wayed hir Ancker a cocke bill, that it stroke the Ancker flouke through the Shippes bowes vnder the water, whych caused so great a leake, that with muche adoe they preserued the Shippe from sinking.

The Generall recouerseth his port.

At theys arriuall here, they perceyued two Shippes at Ancker within the harborough, whereat they beganne muche to maruell, and greatly to reioyce, for those they knewe to be the Michack, wherein was the Lieutenante generall Captaine Henton, and the small Warke called the Gabriell, who so long time were missing, and neuer hearde of before, whome every man made the last reckning, neuer to heare of agayne.

Here euery man greatly reioysed at their happie meeting, and welcomed one another after the best manner, with their great Dymance, and when each partie hadde reaped by their singular fortunes and perils past, they highlye praysed God, and altogether vpon their knees gaue hym due, humble and hearty thanckes, and Maister Wolfall a learned man, appointed by his Maiesties Councell to be theys Minister and Preacher, made vnto them a godly Sermon, exhorting them especially to be thankefull to God for theys strange and miraculous deliuerance

Maister Wolfall Preacher.

in those so dangerous places, and putting them in mynde of the uncertaintie of mans life, willed them to make themselves alwayes ready, as resolute men, to enioy and accept thankfully whatsoeuer aduenture his deuine Prouidence should appoynt. This Mayster Wolfall being well seated and settled at home in his owne Countrey, with a good and large liuing, hauing a good honest woman to wife, and verie towardly Children, being of good reputation among the best, refused not to take in hand this paynfull voyage, for the only care he had to save Soules, and to reforme those Infidels, if it were possible, to Christianitie: and also partly for the great desire he hadde, that this notable voyage so well begunne, might be brought to perfection: and therfore he was contented to stay there the whole yeare, if occasion had serued, being in euery necessarie action as forward, as the resolute men of all. Therefore in this behalfe he may rightly be called a true Pastor and minister of Gods word, which for the profite of his flocke, spared not to venture his owne life.

The aduentures of captayne Fenton and his company.

But to returne agayne to Captayne Fentons company, and to speake somewhat of their dangers (albeit they be more than by writing can be exprelled) They reported, that from the night of the first storme, whiche was aboute the first day of July, untill seauen dayes before the Generalles arrivall, whiche was the five and twentieth of the same, they heard sawe any one day or houre, where in they were not troubled with continuall danger and feare of death, and were twentie dayes almost together fast amongst the Ile. They had their Shippe stricken through and through on both sides, their false stenne borne quite away, and could go from their Shippes in some places upon the Ile very many miles, and might easilie have passed from one Island of Ile to another, euen to the shore, and if God had not wonderfully provided for them, and they, necessitie, and time had not made them more cunning & wise

Extremities caused men to devise new artes and remedies.

to seeke strange remedies for strange kinds of dangers, it
had bin impossible for them euer to haue escaped: for among
other deuises, wheresoener they founde any Iland of Ise of
greater bignesse than the rest (as there be some of more thā
halfe a mile compasse about, and almost .400. fadome high)
they commonly coueted to reconer the same, and thereof to
make a bulwarke for their defence, wheron hauing moored
Ancker, they roade vnder the lee thereof for a time, bēyng
therby garded from y danger of the lesser dꝛiuing Ise. But
when they must needs forgoe this newe founde forte, by
meanes of other Ise, whiche at length woulde undermine,
and compasse them round about, and whē that by heauing
of the billo w they were therewith like to be brused in peces,
they vsed to make fast the Ship vnto the most firme and
bꝛoad peece of Ise they could find, and binding hir nose fast
therewnto, would fill all their Sayles, whereon the winde
hauing great potwer, would force forward the Ship, and so
the Ship bearing befoze hir the yle, & so oñe yle dꝛiuing for-
ward another, should at lēgth get scope & searome. And ha-
uing by this meanes at length put their enimies to flight,
occupied the clere place for a prettie season, among sundry
Mountaynes, and Alpes of Ise. One there was founde by
measure to be .65. fadome aboue water, which for a kind of
similitude, was called Salomons porch. Some thinke those
Ilands eight times so muche vnder water, as they are a-
boue, by cause of their mōltitons weight. But now I reme-
ber I saw very strange wonders, men walking, rushing,
leaping, & shooting vpon the maine seas .40. miles from any
land, without any Shippe or other vessell vnder them. Also
I saw fresh Ri uers running amidst the salt Sea a hundred
myle from land, which if any man will not belēue, let him
know that many of our company leapt out of their Shippe
vpon Ilandes of Ise, and running there vpe and dōwne,
did shoote at buttes vpon the Ise, and with their Cali-
ners did kill greafe Ceales, whiche vse to lye and slepe
vpon

Hard Shiftes.

Strange
wonders,

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upon the Ice, and this Ice melting about at the toppe by reflection of the Sunne, came downe in sundrye streames, whyche uniting together, made a prettie brooke able to drine a Mill.

The sayd Captayne Fenton recovered his Porte tenne dayes before any man, and spent god time in searching for urine, and found good store thereof, which bycause it proued god, was after called Fentons Fortune. He also discovered aboute tenne Miles vp into the Countrey, where he perceyued neyther Towne, Village, nor likephode of habitation, but seemeth (as he sayth) barrenuous as the other parts which as yet we haue entred upon: but their victuals and prouision went so scante with them, that they had determined to returne homeward within seauen dayes after, if the flete had not then arrived.

The Generall after his arrival in the Countreys sound, spent no time in bayne, but immediately at his first landing, called the chiefe Captaynes of his Councell together, and consulted with them for the speedier executiō of such things as then they had in hand. As first, for searching and finding out good Minerall for the Mines to be occupied on. Then to give good orders to be observed of the whole company of those. And lastly, to consider for the erecting by the fforte and House for the use of them, whiche were to abide there the whole yeare. For the better handling of these, and all other like important causes in this seruice, it was ordeined from hir Maestie and the Councell, that the Generall should call vnto him certayne of the chiefe Captaynes and Gentlemē in counsell, to conferre, consult, and determine of al occurrēts in this seruice, whose names are here as folow,

Captayne Fenton.
Captayne Yocke.
Captayne Best.
Captayne Carew.
Captayne Philpot.

And

And in Sea causes to haue as assistants, Christopher Hal, and Charles Iackmā, being both very good Pilots, and sufficient Partners, whereof the one was chiefe Pilot of the voyage, and the other for the discoverie. From the place of our habitation weastward, Maister Selman was appointed Portarie, to registret the whole manner of proceeding in these affaires, that true relation thereof might be made, if it pleased hir Maiestie to requiste it.

The first of August euery Captaine, by order, from the General & his counsell, was commaunded to bring ashore vnto the Countesse's Iland, al such gentlemen, souldiours, and Pyners, as were vnder their charge, with suche provision as they had of victuals, tents, and things necessarye for the speedie getting together of Wine, and fraught for the shippes.

The Muster of the men being taken, and the victuals with all other things viewed and considered, euery mā was set to his charge, as his place and office required. The Pyners were appointed where to worke, and the Partners discharged their shippes.

Vppon the seconde of August, was published and proclaimed, vppon the Countesse of Warwicks Iland, with sound of Trumpet, certain orders by the general and hys counsel, appointed to be obserued of the companie, during the time of their abiding there. The copie whereof here followeth.

K. Orders

Orders set down by *M. Frobisher*

Esquire, Capitaine Generall for the voy-

age to *Cataya*, to be obserued of the companie,during the time of their abode in *Meta Incognita*.

It is shalld be the fiftenth day of August.

Anno 1578.

1 *Primis*, the Generall in his Maiesties name, straightly chargeth and commaundeth, that no person or persons, with Boate nor Dinnette, shall go ahoare, for any cause, but to the Countesse of Warwicks Ilande, and Winters fforme, without licence of the general, or his deputies. And if they fortune at anye time, hauing licence, to meete with any of the Countrey people, that they shall not enter into any conference or armes with them, vntill they haue giuen intelligence thereof to the Generall or bys Lieutenant.

2 Item that no person of what calling soeuer he be, shall make an assay of any matter of metall, matter, or Ore, in y^e partes nowe called *Meta Incognita*, but only suche as shal be appointed by the General, or in his absence by his Lieutenant, to doe the same: nor that anye person shall take vp and hepe to his priuate vse, anye parte or parcel of Ore, pretious stone, or other matter of commoditie to be had or founde in that lande, but he the sayde person, so sealed of such Ore, stone, or other matter of commoditie, shall with all speed, as soone as he can, desent the same, and make deliuerie thereof to the Generall, or his Lieutenant Generall, vpon paine to forfait for euerye suche ounce thereof, the value treble of anye wages he is to receiue, after

after the daye of such offence committed: And further, to receyue suche punishmente as to hyr Maiestie shall seme good.

3 Item that no shippe or shippes, shall take vppon them to loade any manner of Dre without licence of the General, or he that shal be appointed deputie for him, for y view of the same.

4 Item that all the Maisters of euerye shippe or shippes within the flete, shal vpon Sundaye next comming, by foure of the clocke in the morning, wyth all the mooste parte of theyr companies, make theyr repaire to the Countesses Ilande aforesayde, there to viewe and make suche places, for loading and vnloding of Dre and other thyngs, as shall be mooste commodious and mete for that purpose.

5 Item that no person or persons within this seruice, by sea or lande, shall vse anye discovered speeches, swearing, bzauling, or cursing, vppon payne of imprisonmente.

6 Item that no person or persons, eyther by Sea or lande, shal bzaue his or theyr weapons in quarrelling manner, to the intente to offende or disturbe the quiete of anye person or persons wythin thys seruice, vppon paine that being so taken, he or they whatsoeuer, immediately to lose his right hande.

7 Item that no person or persons, shall washe their handes or anye other thyngs, in the Spring, vppon the Countesses Ilande, where the water is bled, and prescribed for the dressing of their vituals, vpon paine to receiue such punishmente as shall be thought good, by the generall or his Lieutenaunte, for the same. And for the better preservation and healte of euerye manne, that no person or persons shall doe his easement but vnder the cliffes where the Sea maye washe the same alwaye.

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upon paine that everye one so offending, for the first time shall be imprisoned in the bilbowe foureteene houres, and for the second time being so taken by the prouest partiall, to pay twelue pence, and for the third time being so taken, to pay fourety shillings. Item, that no person or persons, of what nature or condition soeuer, shall cast out of their shippes or shippes, any ballast or rubbish, into the roade, where these shippes now rydeth, or may conveniently ryde, within this sounde, that thereby the same sounde or roade steade may be impaired, but shall carrie the same, and lay it where it may not offend. Upon paine that every man so offending, the owners of such shippe or shippes, shall forsaite the freight of one tynne.

By me Martyn Frobisher.

In the meane time, whylest the Mariners plyed their work, the Captaynes sought out new pyrites, the Goldfiners made tryall of the Ore, the sparriners discharged their shippes, the Gentlemen for example sake laboured hartily, and honestly encouraged the inferiour sorte to worke: so that small tyme of that little leasure, that was losse to sarvie, was spent in vaine.

The second of August, the Gabriel arriued, who came from the Viceadmirall, and being distressed sore with yse, put into harborow nere vnto Mount Oxford. And now was the whoale flecte arriued safely at their port, excepting foure, besides the shippe that was losse is that is, the Thomas Allen, the Anne Frances, the Thomas of Ipswich, and the Maone, whose shete was some let vnto the works and other proceedings: as well for that these shippes were furnished with the better sort of pyrites & other provision for the habitation.

The ninth of August, the Generall with the Captaynes of his counsell assembled together, beganne to consider and take order for the creating by of the house, & for the them that were to inhabite there the whole yeare, and that presently

presently the Masons and Carpenters might go in hande
 therewith. First therefore they perused the Bills of lading,
 what euery man receiued into his shippe, and founde that
 there was arriued only the east side, and the Southside of y^e
 house, and yet not that perfecte and intier, for many partes
 thereof were bled for sencers in many shippes, and so bro-
 ken in peces, whyles they were distressed in the Isle. Also
 after due examinatio had, & true accompt taken, there was
 founde want of drinke and fuel, to serue one hundred men,
 which was the number appointed firste to inhabite there;
 because their greatest stoe was in the ships, which were
 not yet arriued. Then Captaine Fenton seeing the scarcitie
 of y^e necessarie things also sayd, was contented, and offered
 himselfe to inhabite there, with firtie men. Whereupon they
 caused the Carpenters and Masons to come befoze them,
 and demaunded in what time they would take vpon them
 to erect by a lesse house for firtie men. They required eight
 or nine weekes, if there were Tymber sufficient, whereas
 now they had but fixe and twentie dayes in al to remayne
 in that Countrey. Wherefore it was fully agreed vpon, &
 resolved by the General and his counsell, that no habitati-
 on shoulde be there this yeare. And therefore they willed
 Maister Selman the Register, to set downe this decre, with
 all their consentes, for the better satisfiing of hir Maiestie,
 the Lords of the Counsel, and the aduenturers.

Consultation
 for inhabi-
 ting Meta
 Incognita.

No habitati-
 on this yeare.

The Anne Frances, since she was parted from the
 flete, in the last stoeze befoze spoken of, could neuer reco-
 uer aboue fixe leagues within the straights, the wind be-
 ing sometye contrarie, and moſte times the Isle compas-
 sing them round about. And from that time, being aboute
 the seauen and twentieth of July, coulde neyther heare nor
 haue sight of any of the flete, vntill the third of August,
 when they descried a sayle nere vnto Mount Oxford, with
 whome when they had spoken, they could vnderstande no
 helmes of any of the flete at all. And this was the Thomas

of Ipswich, who hadde layne beating off and on at sea, with very soule weather, and contrarpe winds, euer since that fozelsaide storme, without sight of any man. They kepte company not long togyther, but were forced to lose one an other again, the Moone being consozt always with the Anne Fraunces, and heping verie god company plyed vp togyther into the straites, with great desyre to recouer their long wished port: and attempted as often, and passed as far as possible the winde, weather, and Ase, gaue leaue, whyche commonly they found, very contrary. For when the weather was cleare, and without fogge, then commonly the wind was contrarie. And when it was eyther easterly or southerly, whiche woulde serue their turnes, then had they so great a fogge, and darke miste therewith, that eyther they coulde not discerns way thorow the Ase, or else the Ase laye so thicke togyther, that it was impossible for them to passe. And on the other side, when it was calme, the Tydes hadde force to bying the Ase so sodaynelpe, about them that commonly then they were mooste therewith distressed, hauing no winde to carry them from the daunger therof.

And by the fyfte of August, being with much adoe, got vp as high as Leicester point, they had god hope to find the Souther shoze cleare, and so to passe vppe towarde their porte. But being there becalmed, and lying a hull openly vpon the great Bay which commeth oute of the mystraken straites before spoken of, they were so sodainly compassed with Ase rounde about, by meanes of the swifte Tydes whiche runne in that place, that they were neuer afoze so hardly beset as now. And in seeking to auoyde these dangers, in the darke weather, the Anne Frances lost sighte of the other two ships, who being likewise hardly distressed, signified their daunger, as they since reported, by shooting off their ordinaunce, whiche the other coulde not heare, nor if they had hearde, coulde haue giuen them no remedie, being

ing so busily occupied to winde themselves out of their
alone troubles.

The fléeboate called the Moone, was here heaved a-
boue the water with the soze of the Ice, and receiued a
great leake therby. Likewise the Thomas of Ipswich, and
the Anne Frances were soze byused at that instant, hauyng
their falsse stemie bozne away, and their shippe sides bro-
ken quite through.

The Moone.

Now considering the continuall daungers and contra-
ries, and the litle leasure that they had lefte to tarrie in
these partes, besides that, every night the roapes of theyr
Shippes were so frozen, that a man couide not handle them
without cutting his handes, togither with the great doubt
they had of the fléetes safely, thinking it an impossibilitie
for them to passe vnto their port, as well for that they saw
themselves, as for that they harde by the former reporte
of the shippes whiche had proued before, who affirmed
that the straites were al frozen ouer within. They thought
it now very bie time, to consider of their estates, and safe-
ties that were yet left togither. And here vppon the Cap-
taines and maisters of these shippes, desired the Captaine
of the Anne Frances to enter into consideration with the
of these matters, wherfoze Captaine Tanfield of the Tho-
mas of Ipswich, with his Pilot Richard Coxe, and Cap-
taine Vpcote of the Moone, with his maister Iohn Lakes
came abowde the Anne Frances the eight of August to con-
sult of these causes. And being assembled togither in the
Captaynes Cabin, sundrie doubties were there alleaged.
For the fearefuller sozte of Mariners being onertpyred with
the continuall labour of the former daungers, coueted to
returne homewarde, saying that they woulde not againe
tempte God so muche, who hadde giuen them so manye
warnings, and deliuered them from so wonderfull
daungers: that they rather desired to lose wages
freights and all, than to continue and followe
such

The Anne
Frances the
Thomas of
Ipswich and
the Moone
consult.

such desperate fortunes. Again their shippes were so leake, and the men so wearie, that to amende the one, and refresh the other, they muste of necessitie sake into harbourough.

But on the other side, it was argued againe, to the contrarie, that to seeke into harbourow thereaboutes, was but to subiect themselves to double daungers; for if happily they escape the daungers of rockes in their entring, yet being in, they were neuerthelesse subiect there to the daunger of the Ile, which with the swift tydes and currantes, is carried in and out in most harbourowes thereaboutes, and may thereby gaulle their Cables asunder, byne them vppon y^e shoare, and bying them to muche trouble. Also the coast is so much subiect to broken ground & rockes, especially in the mouth and entraunce of euery harbourow, that albeit the channell be sounded ouer and ouer againe, yet are you neuer the neare to discerne the daungers. For the bottome of the sea, holding like shape and forme as the lande, being full of hilles, dales and ragged rockes, suffereth you not, by your soundings, to knowe and keepe a true gesse of y^e depth. For you shall sounde vpon the side of hollownesse of one hill or rocke vnder water, and haue a hundzeth, fiftie, or fourtie fadome depth: and befoze the next cast, ere you shall be able to haue your lead againe, you shall be vppon the toppe thereof, and come agrounde, to your vtter confusion.

Another reason against going to harbourowe, was, that the colde ayre did threaten a sodaine frising vypp of the sounds, seeing y^e euery night there was new congealed Ice, euen of that water which remainned within their shippes. And therefore it should seme to be moze safe to lye off and on at sea, than for lacke of winds to bying them south of harbourow, to hazard by sodaine frostes to be shut vpp the whole yeare.

After many such daungers and reasons alleaged, & large debating

debating of these causes on both sides, the Captayne of the Anne Frances deliuered his opinion vnto the company to this effect. First cōcerning the question of returning home, he thought it so much dishonorable, as not to grow in any farther question: and agayne to returne home at length (as at length they must needs) and not to be able to bring a certayne report of the flēte, whether they were liuing or lost, or whether any of them had recouered their porte, or not, in the Countesses sounde (as it was to be thoughte the most part would if they were liuing) he sayd that it would be so great an argumēt, eyther of wante of courage or discretion in them, as he resolued rather to fall into any danger, than so shamefully to consent to returne home, protesting that it should neuer be spoken of him, that he wou'd euer returne, withoute doing his endeauour to finde the flēte, and knowe the certaynetie of the Generals safetie. He put his company in remembrance of a pinnesse of fine tunne burthen, which he had within his Ship, whiche was caried in peces, and ynnade vp for the vse of those whiche should inhabite there the whole yeare, the whiche if they coulde fynde meanes to ioyne togither, he offered himselfe to proue befoze there with, whether it were possible for any Boate to passe for Isle, whereby the Shippes myghte be brought in after, and mighte also thereby geue true notice, if any of the flēte were arrived at theyr porte or not.

Captayne
Bestes resolution.

But notwithstanding, for that he well percepued that the most parte of hys company were addiued to put into harborough, he was willing the rather for these causes somewhat to encline therevnto. As first, to search alongst the same coast, and the soundes thereaboutes, he thoughte it to be to good purpose, for that it was likely to fynd some of the flēte there, whiche bearing leake, and sore byuled with the Isle, was the rather thought lykely to be put into anyll harborough, beyng distressed with sonle weather in

the last Royme, than to hazarde theyr uncertayne safeties amongst the Ile: for about this place they lost them, and lefte the flete then doubtfully questioning of harborough.

It was lykely also, that they mighte fynde some fitte harborough thereaboutes, whiche myghte be housefall for them againste another tyme. It was not likewise impossible to fynde some Ore or Wyne thereaboutes, wherewithall to fraughte theyr Shyppes, whiche woulde be moze commodious in this place, for the nerenesse to Seawarde, and for a better outlette, than further within the straytes, being lykely here alwayes to loade in a shorter tyme, howsoever the strayte shoulde be pestered wth Ile within, so that if it myghte come to passe, that thereby they mighte eyther fynd the flete, Wyne, or convenient harborough, any of these thre woulde well serue theyr presente turnes, and geue some hope and comforte unto theyr companyes, whiche nowe were altogether comfortlesse. But if that all fortune shoulde fall out so contrarie, that they coulde neyther recover theyr Porthe, nor anye of these aforesayde helpes, that yet they woulde not departe the coast, as long as it was possible for them to tarrie there, but woulde lye off and on at Sea athwart the place. Therefore hys finall conclusion was sette downe thus, Firste, that the Thomas of Ipswieche and the Moone, shoulde conforste and keepe companye together carefully wth the Anne Frances as nere as they could, and as true Englishmen, and saythfull friends, shoulde supplye one anothers want in all fortunes and dangers. In the morning following, euery Shippe to sende of hys Boate, with a sufficiente Pylot, to searche out, and sounde the harboroughes for the safe bringing in of theyr Shippes. And being arrived in harborough, where they mighte finde convenient place for the purpose, they resolved forthwith to toyne, and set togyther the Pinnetle, where

where wthhall the Captayne of the Anne Frances might according to his former determination, discover vp into the straytes.

After these determinations thus sette downe, the Thomas of Ipswiche the nyghte following lost company of the other Shyppes, and afterwarde shayed a contrarye course homeward, whiche fell out as it manifestlie appeared, very muche agaynst the Captayne Mayster Tanfieldes mynde, as by due examination before the Lordes of hir Majesties most Honorable private Counsell, it hath since bin proued, to the greate discredite of the Pilot Cox, who specially perswaded his company, agaynst the opinion of hys sayde Captayne, to returne home.

And as the Captayne of the Anne Frances dothe witnesse, even at the conference together, Captayne Tanfield tolde hym, that he did not alittle suspect the sayde Pilot Cox, saying, that he had neyther opinion in the man of honest duetie, manhode, or constancie. Notwthstanding the sayde Shyppes departure, the Captayne of the Anne Frances heeing desirous to putte in execution hys former resolutions, went with hys Shyppeboate (beeing accompanied also wth the Moones Shyffe) to proue amongst the Ilandes whiche lye vnder Hattons headland, if anye conueniente harborough, or any knowledge of the flote, or anye good Dre, was there to bee founde. The Shyppes lying off and on at Sea the while vnder Sayle, and searching through manye soundes, they saw them all full of manye dangers, and broken grounde, yet one there was, which seemed an indifferent place to harborough in, and whiche they did very diligently sounde oer, and searched agayne.

Here the sayde Captayne founde a great blacke Island, wherunto he had good liking, & certifying the cōpany thereof, they wer somewhat cōforted, & with the good hope of his

44 *M. Frobishers thirde voyage*

Bestes blessing

woꝝds rowed cherefully vnto the place, where when they arriued, they found such plentie of blacke Ore of the same soꝛte whiche was bꝛoughte into Englande thys last yeare, that if the godnesse myghte aunswere the greate plentye thereof, it was to be thoughte that it might reasonably suffice all the golde gluttons of the woꝛlde. Thys Ilande the Captayne foꝛ cause of his god happe, called after his owne name, Bestes blessing, and wyth these god tydings returning aboꝛde hys Shyppe the ninth of August, about tennie of the Clocke at nighte, he was ioyfully welcomed of hys compayne, who befoꝛe were discomfoꝛted, and greatelie expected some better fortune at hys handes.

Anne Frances
in daunger.

The nexte daye beýng the tenth of August, the wea- ther reasonably fayre, they put into the foꝛesayde harbo- rough, hauing their Boate foꝛ theyꝝ better securitie som- ding befoꝛe theyꝝ Ship. But foꝛ all the care and diligence that coulde be taken, in soundyng the Channell ouer and ouer agayne, the Anne Frances came agrounde vppon a suncken Rocke within the Harbough, and lay there- on moꝛe than halfe dꝛye vntill the nexte floud, when by Gods Almighty pꝛouidence, contrarýe almost to all ex- pectation, they came afloate agayne, beýng forced all that tyme to vnderfette theyꝝ Shyppe wyth their mayne yarde, whyche otherwyse was lykely to ouerfette and putte thereby in daunger the whole compayne. They hadde aboue two thousande strokes togyther at the Pumpe, befoꝛe they coulde make theyꝝ Shyppe frée of the water agayne, so foꝛe shee was brused by lying vppon the Rockes. The Moone came safely, and roade at Anker by the Anne Frances, whose helpe in theyꝝ necessitie they coulde not well haue mis- sed.

The Moone
in harboꝛ
rough.

Row

Polwe, whilst the Parriners were romaging they: Shyppes, & mending that whiche was amisse, the Miners followed their laboure, for getting together of sufficient quantitie of Ore, and the Carpenters endenoured to doe they: beste, for the making vpp of the boate or pinnesse, whiche to bring to passe, they wanted two speciall and moste necessary things, that is, certaine p:ncipal timbers that are called knees, whiche are the chiefest strength of any boate, & also nayles, wherewithal to ioyne the planks together. Wherevpon hauing by chance a Smith amongest them, (and yet unfurnished of his necessarie toles to worke and make nayles withall,) they were faine of a gumme chamber to make an anuile to worke vppon, and to vse a pickaxe in steede of a sledge, to beate withall, and also to occupy two small bellowes in steede of one payre of greater Smiths bellowes. And for lacke of small Iron, for the easier making of the nayles, were forced to b:ake their tongs, grydiern, and serthouell in peeces.

The eleauenth of August, the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces, taking the Maister of hys Ship with hym, went by to the toppe of Hartons Hedland, wher is the highest lande of all the straites, to the ende to descry the situation of the Country vnderneath, and to take a true plot of the place, whereby also to see what store of Ale was yet lefte in the straites, as also to searche what Mine matter or fruite that soyle might yelde. And the rather for the hono: & said Captaine doth owe to that Honorable name which himselfe gaue thereto the laste yeare, in the highest parte of this Hedlande, he caused his companie to make a Columne or Crosse of Stone, in token of Christian possession. In this place there is plentie of blacke Ore, and diners preatle stonex.

Hartons Hed-
lande.

The seauenthenth of Auguste, the Capitaines with their companies chased and killed a greate white Beare, whiche aduentured, and gaue a fierce assaulte vpon twen-

the men being incaged. And he serued them for good meate
many dayes after.

a Pinnesse
there builde.

The eighteenth of August, the Pinnesse with muche ad-
doe, being set together, the saide Capitaine, beste determi-
ned to departe vpp the straites, to proue and make triall,
as before was pretended, some of his companye greatlye
persuading him to the contrarye, and specially the Carpen-
ter that set the same together, who saide that he would not
aduenture himselfe therein for fife hundred pounds, for
that the boate hung together but onely by the strength of
the nayles, and lacked some of his principall kernes and
beams.

These wordes somewhat discomaged some of the com-
pany which should have gone therin. Wherevppon the Cap-
taine, as one not altogether addicted to his own selfe will,
but some what foresawing howe it might be afterwarde spo-
ken, if contrarye fortune shoulde happen him (so he hath
followed his own opinion and desperate resolutions, and so
thereafter it is befallen him) calling the Maister Harri-
ners of beste iudgement together, declared vnto them
howe muche the cause imported him in his credite, to seek
out the Generall, as wel to conferre with him of some rat-
les of waight, as otherwise to make due examination and
triall of the goodnesse of the Woode, wherof they had no as-
surance but by gesse of the se, and was wel like the other
whiche so to cary home, not knowing the goodnesse there-
of, might be as much as if they should bring to many stones.
And therefore he desired them to deliuer their iudgement and
honest opinion, whether the Pinnesse were sufficient for
him so to aduenture in or no. It was answered, that by
carefull heede taking thereunto amongst the flo, and the
soule weathre, the Pinnesse might suffice. And herevppon
the Maisters mate of the Anne Franck called John Gray,
manfully and honestly offering himselfe vnto his Capitaine
in this aduenture and seruice, gaue cause to others of his

Harri-

Harriners to follow the attempt;

And vpon the nineteenth of August, the said Captaine being accompanied with Captayne Vpcote of the Moone, & xviij. persons in the small Pinnesse, hauing conuenient portion of victualles & things necessary, departed vpon the said pretended voyage, leaving their shippe at anchor in a good readinesse for the taking in of their freight. And hauing little winde to saile withall, they plyed alongest the Souther shoare, and passed aboue .30. leagues, hauing the onely helpe of mans labour with Ores, and so entending to kepe that shoare aborde untill they were gone vp to the farthest & narrowest of straites, minded there to crosse o-uer, & to search like wise alongest the Norther land, vnto the Countesses sound, & from thence to passe all that coaste along, where by if any of the flete hadde been distressed by wracke of rocke or Isle, by that meane they might be per- ceiued of them, and so they thereby to giue them such helpe and reliefe as they could. They did greatly feare, and euer suspecte that some of the flete were surely cast away, & driuen to seek, soyme fallets amongst the colde cliffes.

And being shot up about .40. leagues with in straites, they put ouer towards the Norther Shore, which was not a little dangerous for their small boates. And by meanes of a sodaine flawe, were driuen, and saime to seek harbor- rough in the night amongst all the rocks and broken groundes of Gabriels Illes: a place so named vntill the straites about the Countesse of Warwickes sounde. And by the way where they landed, they did find certaine great stones sette vpp by the Countrey people, as it seemed for markes, where they also made manye Crosse of stone, in token that Christians had bin there. The first of August, they hadde sight of the Countesses sound, and made the place persafe from the topp of a hill, and keeping along the Norther shoare, perceiued the smooke of a fire vnder a hilles side whereof they diuersly doubted,

Gabriels Illes

the smoke of
a fire

whē they came nearer y^e place, they perceyued people whiche waisted vnto them, as it seemed, with a flagge o^r auntient. And bycause the Caniballes and countrie people had vsed to doe the like, when they perceiued any of our boats to passe by, they suspected them to be the same. And coming some what nearer, they might perceiue certaine fets, and discernē this auntient to be of mingled coloures, black and white, after the Englishe fashion. But bycause they coulde see no shippe, no^r likelihood of harborowē within fīue o^r sixe leagues aboute, and knewe that none of our men were wonte to frequent those partes, they coulde not tell what to iudge thereof, but imagined, that some of the Shyppes being carried so highe wth the frowne and mistes, had made shipwacke amongst the Ile o^r the broken Ilandes there, and were spoyled by the Countrey people, who might vse the sundrye coloured flagge for a policie, to bying them likewise within their daunger. Whereupon the saide Captaine wth his companies, resolved to reconer the same Auntient, if it woe so, from those base, cruell, and man eating people, o^r else to lose their liues, & all togither. One promised hymselfe a payre of garters, another a scarffe, the third, a lace to tye hys walhiffe withal, of the same. In the ende, they discerned them to be they^r Countreymen, and then they dauned them to haue losse they^r Shyppes, and so to be gathered togither for they^r better strength. On the other side, the companye a shoare feared, that the Capitaine hauing losse his shippe, came to seeke south the fīat for his reliefe, in hys poyse pīnne, so that their extremities caused eache parte to suspecte the worke.

The Captaine nolde wth his pīnne being come nere the shoare, commanded his Boate carefully to be kepte adste, least in their necessitie, they might winne the same from hym, and seeke firste to saue themselves (so euerye manne in that case is nere himselfe.) They haied one another

other according to the manner of the Sea, and demanded what cheare: either partie answered y^e other, that all was well: where bypon there was a sodaine and ioyfull oute-
shote, with greate ringing ty of cappes, and a braue voly of shotte to welcome one an other: And truely it was a moste straunge case, to see haue ioyfull and gladder euerie partie was to see themselves meete in safetie againe, after so straunge and incredible dangers: Yet to be shorte, as their dangers were greate, so their God was greater.

And here the companye were stoppyng: vpon netue Mines, whych Captayn York being here arrived not long before, hadde founde out in this place, and it is named the Countesse of Suffex Mine.

Captaine
York arrived

After some conference with oure friends here, the Capitaine of the Anne Frances departed towards the Countesse of Warwicks sounde, to speake with the Generall, & to haue triall made of suche mettall as he hadde broughte thither, by the Goldfiners. And so determined to dispatche againe towards his shippe. And hauing spoken with the Generall, hee receiued order for all causes, and direction as well for the bringing ty of his shippe to the Countesses sounde, as also to freight his shippe with the same. And he himselfe hadde found, which vpon triall made, proved to be very good.

The thirteenth of Auguste, the saide Capitaine mette together with the other Capitaines (Commissioners in counsell with the Generall) aborde the Ayde, where they considered and consulted of sundrie causes, whiche particularly registred by the Notarie, were appointed, where and howe to be done againste an other yeare.

The fourteenth of August, the Generall with two Pin-
nelles and good numbers of men, wente to Beares sounde, commaunding the saide Capitaine with his Pin-
nelle, to attend the service, to see if he could encounter or apprehend any of the Caniballes, for sundry tymes they thewed the

None of the
people wil be
taken.

selues by the aboutes, sometimes with 7. or 8. boates
in one company, as though they minded to encounter with
oure company, which were looking here at the mines,
in no great numbers. But when they perceived any of
oure shippes to ride in that roade (being belike more ama-
zed at the countenance of a shippe, and a more number of
men) didde neuer shewe themselves againe there at all.
Wherefore our men soughte with their Pinnesles to com-
passe aboute the Island, where they did vse, supposing there
sodainely to intercept some of them. But before our men
could come neare, having belike some watch in the topp
of the mountaines, they conned the selues priuily away,
and lette (as it shoulde seme) one of their great barres be-
hinde them for haste, which we founde neare to a place of
their caues and housing. Wherefore, though our Generall
wote very desirous to have taken some of them to have
brought into Englande, they being nowe grown more
wary by their former losses, would not at any time come
within our daungers. About midnight of the same day the
Captaine of the Anne Fraunces departed thence & set his
course over the straites to wards Harpours Hedland, being
about fiftene leagnes, and returned aboard his ship ouer,
the five and twentieth of Auguste, to the great comforte
of his company, who long expected hys coming, where
he founde hys shippes ready rigged and laden. Wherefore
he departed from her againe the next morning to wards
the Countesss sounde, where he arrived the eight and
twentieth of the same. By the way he sette hys miners a-
shoare at Beares sounde, for the better dispatche and ga-
thering the Ore together, so that some of the ships were
bedredde hinde with their freight. The thirde of the yeare
passing speedily away, from London to the north sea, and
c) The thirtieth of August, the Anne Fraunces was brought
aground, & had, by great leakes mended, which she had
received by means of the rocks and shoale. This day the
passons finished a house which Captaine Fenton caused

to be made of lyne and stone vpon the Countesse of War-
wicks Ilande, to the ende we mighte proue againste the
nerte yere, whether the snowe coulde ouerwhelme it, the
frosts breake vpper, or the people dismeber the same. And
the better to allure those brutish & vnciuill people to cour-
tesie, againste other times of oure conning, we left there
in dyuers of oure countrie toyes, as belles, and kniues,
wherein they specially delight, one for the necessarie vse,
and the other for the great pleasure thereof. Also pictures
of men & women in lead, men a horsebacke, lookinglasses,
whistles, and pipes. Also in the house was made an oven,
and breade left baked therein, for them to see and taste.

We buried the timber of our pretended forre, with ma-
nye barrells of meale, pease, griste, and sundrie other good
things, which was of the prouision of those which should
inhabite, if occasion serued. And in steade thereof we freight
oure ships full of Dre, whiche we holde of farre greater
pryce. Also here we sowed pease, corne, and other graine, to
proue the fruitfulnessse of the soyle against the next yere.

Maister Wollfall on Winters Fornace preached a godly
Sermon, whiche being ended, he celebrated also a Com-
munion vpon the lande, at the pertaking whereof, was
the Capitaine of the Anne Fraunces, and manye other
Gentlemen & Soldiours, Marriners, & Piners wth hym.
The celebrazion of diuine mistery was y first signe, seale,
& confirmatio of Chaystes name death & passion euer kno-
wen in all these quarters. The said M. Wollfall made ser-
mons, & celebrated the Communion at sundrie other times,
in seuerall and sundrie Ships, bicause the whole company
could neuer meet together at any one place. The fleet now
being in some good readinesse for their lading, y General
calling together the Gentlemen & Captains, to consult, told
them, that he was very desirous, y some further discovery
should be attempted, & y he woulde not only by Gods help
bryng home his Shippes laden with golde Dre, but also

a house built
ded and left
there.

Consultation
for a further
discoverye.

meant to bring some certifiat of a further discouerie of
Cōtries, which thing to bring to passe (hauing sometime
therein consulted) they founde verie harde, and almost in-
uisible. And considering, that already they hadde spent
some time in searching out the trending and fashion of the
mistaken straites, and hadde entred verie farre therein,
therefore it coulde not be false, but that by this voyage
they haue notice of a further discoverye, and that the hope
of the passage thereby is muche furthered and encreased,
as appeared before in the discourse thereof. Yet notwith-
standing, if anye meanes mighte be further devised, the
Captaynes were contented and willing as the Gene-
rall shoulde appointe and commaunde, to take anye en-
terpryse in hande. Which after long debating, was found
a thing verie impossible, & that rather consultation was to
be had of returning home wards, especiall for these cau-
ses following. First, the darke foggy mistes, the continu-
all falling snowe and stormy weather which they com-
monly were vexed with, and nowe daye ever more and
more increased, haue no small argument of the winters
drawing neere. And also the froste euery nighte was so
harde congealed within the sounde, that if by euill happe
they shoulde be long kepte in with contrarie windes, it
was greatly to be feared, that they shoulde be shutte vpp
there faste the whole yeare, whiche being utterly impror-
uised, woulde be their utter destruction. Again, drinke
was so scant throughout al the flete, by meanes of the
greate leakage, that not onely the provision whiche was
layde in for the habitation was wanting and wasted, but
also eache Shippes seuerall provision spent and lost, which
many of oure companye, to their greate griefe, founde in
their returne since, for al the way home wards they dranke
nothing but water. And the great cause of this leakage and
wasting was, for that y great timber & seacole, which lay
so weighty vpp y barrells, brake, brused, & rotted y houpes in
sunder.

ſider. Yet notwithstanding, theſe reaſons alledged by Generall himſelfe (willing the reſt of the Gentlemen & Captains every man to looke to his ſeverall charge, and ſading, that againſt a day appoynted, they ſhoulde be all in a readineſſe to ſette homeward) himſelfe went in his Pinneſſe, and diſcovered further Northward in the ſtraytes, and found that by Beares ſound and Halles Iland, the land was not firme, as it was firſt ſuppoſed, but all broken Ilandes in manner of an Archipelagus, and ſo with other ſecret intelligence to himſelfe, he returned to the Fleete. Where preſentlie upon his arrivall at the Counteſſes ſound, he began to take order for their returning homeward, and firſt cauſed certayne Articles to be proclaimed, for the better keeping orders and courſes in their returne, which Articles were delivered to every Captayne, and are theſe that follow.

Articles ſette downe by Martin

Frobiſher Eſquier, Captayne Generall
of the whole Fleete, appoynted for the

Northweaſt diſcoveries of Cataya, publiſhed and made knowne to the Fleete, for the

better obſerving certayne orders and

courſe in their returne
homewarde.

Fiſt and principallie he doth ſtraytelie charge and commaunde, by vertue of his Maieſties commiſſion which he hath, and in his Maieſties name, that every Captayne and Captaynes, Maſter and Maſters of the ſayde Fleete, do vigilently and carefully keepe company with the Admirall, and by no maner of meanes breake companie willingly now in our returne homewards, upon payne of forfeiture his or their whole ſtayte, that ſhall be found culpable therein, and further, to receyve ſuche puniſhment, as to his Maieſtie ſhal ſeeme good therein, and alſo to anſwere

M.ij.

all

54 *M. Frobishers thirde voyage*

all suche damages or losses as may happen or growe by disperſing and breaking from the Flēte. And therefore for the better keeping of companie, the Generall ſtraytely chargeth and commaundeth all the Maſters of theſe Shippes, and euery of them, that they repaie to ſpeake with the Admirall once euery day, if he or they may conveniently doe it, vpon payne of forfeiting of one tunne freight to his Maieſtie, for euery daye neglecting the ſame.

2 Item, that euery Maſter in the ſayde Flēte, obſerue and keepe orderly and vigilantly, all ſuch Articles as were outwardeſ bounde, drawen, and publiſhed by the Generall in his Maieſties name, whereof there was deliuered to euery Shippe a copie.

3 Item, that all Captaynes and Maſters of euery Ship and Shippes, doe proclaime, and make it knowen to their company, that no perſon or perſons within the ſayde Flēte, of what condition ſoener, doe take or keepe to theiſe vſe or vſes any Ore, or ſtones, of what quantitie ſo euer it be, but forthwith vpon publication hereof, to deliuer them, and yelde them to the cuſtodie of the Captayne, to deliuer vnto the Generall his officers, that ſhall be appoynted to call for them, vpon payne or loſſe of his or their wages, and treble the value of them or him that ſhall be founde guiltie, the one halfe thereof to be giuen vnto him that ſhal apprehend any ſuche perſon, and the other halfe at his Maieſties appoyntmēt, and the partie found guiltie therein, to be apprehended as a felon.

4 Item, that no perſon or perſoos, conuey or carrie out of any Ship or Shippes, any Ore or ſtone, or other commodity whatſoener were had or found in the land called Meta Incognita, beſore they come in the place appoynted, which is againſt Dartford creeke in the Riuer of Thames, and then and there to deliuer none to anye perſon or perſons, but ſuch as ſhall be appoynted by his Highneſſe moſt honorable

honorable priue Counsell, vpon the payne and danger abovesayd.

5 Item, sozasmuche as in my voyage hither bounde, I landed vpon Freeseland, and diuers other of the said Flæte, which land I named West England, from which lād some brought stoncs, Dre, and other commodities, whereby hereafter they might vse coulozable meanes, to conuey as well Dre, stoncs, and other things found in the abovesayd land, I do therfore charge euery person and persons in the sayd Flæte, to deliuer, or cause to be deliuered, al maner of Dre, stoncs, and other commodities, founde as well there, as here, to the Captaynes of euery Shippe or Shippes, to be redeliuered by him or them to the Generall, vpon payne and danger abovesayd.

6 Item, that if any Shippe or Shippes by force of weather, shall be separated from the Admirall, and afterwards happen to fall, or shall be in danger to fall into the handes of their enimies, that then all and euery suche Shippe or Shippes shall haue speciall regard befoze his falling into theyr handes, to conuey away, and cast into the Seas all soche plattes or Cardes, as shall be in any suche Shippe or Shippes, of the abovesayde discouered lande, and all other knowledges thereof.

7 Item, that if any such Shippe or Shippes by force of weather, shall be separated from the Flæte or Admirall, and shall afterwards arrine at any Port in England, that then in suche case he shall not depart from that Porte, but shall giue order and aduertisemente to Michaell Locke, Treasourer of the companyc, by whome he or they shall haue order from the Lordes of the priue Counsell, what they shall do.

8 Item, sozasmuch as sundry of the Flætes companies haue had lent the Crowes of Iron, sledges, pikeares, shovels, spades, hatchets, axes, and diuers other instrumentes for Mines, and mining used. And also dyuers of the sayde kind

kind of instruments aboue named, was lefte at the Countesse of Suffex Wyne by the Aydes companye, and are yet kept from their knowledg by such as wrought at the sayd Wyne, which instruments do apperteyne to the right honorable and worshipfull company of the abouesayde discoverte. I do therefore charge all Captaynes and Masters of euery Shippe or Shippes, to make it knowne to his or their companyes, to the end that all such instrumentes, as well those lente, as those that are otherwise deteyned and kept away, may be agayne restored, and broughte aboard the Admirall vpon payne and danger exprest in the third Article.

By me *Martin Frobisher.*

The Fleetes returning homeward.

Having nowe receyued Articles and direction for our returne homewards, all other things being in forwardnesse and in good order, the last day of August, the whole fléete departed from the Countesses sound, excepting the Iudith, and the Anne Frances, who staved for the taking in of fresh water, and came forth the next daye, and mette the fléete lying off and on, athwart Beares sounde, who staved for the Generall, which then was gone ashore, to dispatch the two Barkes, and the Buss of Bridewater, for their loading, whereby to get the companyes, and other things aboarde. The Captayne of the Anne Frances hauing most part of his company ashore, the first of September, went also to Beares sound in his Pinnesse, to fetch hys men aboarde, but the winde grew so great immediately vpon their landing, that the Shippes at Sea were in great danger, and some of them hardly put from their Anchors, and greatly feared to be utterly lost, as the Hopewell, wherein was Captayne Carew and others, who could not tell on which side their danger was most, for hauing mighty Rockes threathning on the one side, and drining Islands

Returne
homeward.

of cutting Iſe on the other ſide, they greatly feared to make ſhipwreck, y^e Iſe being ſo neare the, that it touched their borde ſpote. And by meanes of y^e ſea, that was growne ſo hie, they were not able to put to ſea with their ſmal Py-
nneſſes, to recouer their ſhippes. And againe, the ſhips were not able to tarrie o^r lye athwarte for them, by meanes of the outrageous windes & ſwelling ſea. The General wil-
led the Captaine of the Anne Frances with his companie, for that nighte to lodge abo^{rde} the Buſſe of Bridgewater, & went himſelf with the reſt of his men abo^{rde} the barkes. But their numbers were ſo great, and the p^{ro}uiſion of the
Barkes ſo ſcant, that they peſſered one another exceeding-
ly. They had good hope, that the nexte morning the weather would be fayre, wherby they might recouer their ſhippes. But in the morning following it was farre worſe, for the
ſtorme continued greater, the ſea being moze ſwollen, & the
Flæte gone quite out of ſighte. So that now their doubts beganne to growe great, for the ſhip of Bridgewater which
was of greateſt receit, and wherof they had beſt hope and made moſt accompt, roade ſo far to le^ſwarde of the harbo-
row mouth, that they were not able for the rockes (that lay betweene the winde and them) to leade it out to ſea with a
ſayle. And the Barkes were ſo alreadie peſſered with mē, and ſo ſlenderly furniſhed of p^{ro}uiſion, that they had ſcarce
meate for ſire dayes, for ſuch numbers.

The Generall in the morning departed to ſea in the Gabriel, to ſeke for the Flæte, leauing the Buſſe of Bridge-
water, and the Michael, behinde in Beares ſound. The Buſſe
ſet ſayle, and thought by turning in the narrowe channell
within the harbo^row, to get to windewarde: but being put
to le^ſwarde moze. by that meanes was ſayne to come to
Anchor for hir better ſafette, amongſt a number of rockes,
and there left in great danger, of euer getting forth againe.
The Michael ſet ſayle to follow the Generall, and could
giue y^e Buſſe no reliefe, although they earneſtly deſired the

ame. And the Captaine of the Anne Frances was left in harde election of two evils: either to abide his fortune with the Bulle of Bridgewater, which was doubtfull of ever getting forth, or else to be towed in his smal Pinnelle at the sterne of the Michael thorow the raging seas; for that the Barke was not able to receive or tolerate halfe his company, wherein his daunger was not a little perillous.

So after, resolved to committe himselfe, withall his company, unto that fortune of God and sea, he was dangerously towed at the sterne of the Barke for many myles, untill at length they espyed the Anne Frances under sayle, harde under their Lee, which was no smal comforte unto them. For no doubt, both those and a great number moe had perished for lacke of victuals, and convenient roome in the Barkes, without the helpe of the sayde ships. But the honest care that the Maister of the Anne Frances had of his Captaine, and the good regarde of dutie towards his General, suffered him not to depart, but honestly abode to hazarde a dangerous roade all the night long, notwithstanding all the stormy weather, when all the flete besides departed. And the Pinnelle came no sooner aborde the Shippe, and the men entred, but she presently sheattered and fel in peeces, and sunke at the ships sterne, with all the poore mens furniture: so weake was the boate with towing, and so forcible was the sea to bruse hir in peeces. But (as God would) the men were all saved.

At this presente in this storme, manye of the flete were dangerously distressed, and were scenered almost all asunder. And there were lost in the whole flete well nere xx. boates and Pinnelles in this storme, and some men strook over boorde into the sea, and utterly lost. Manye also spent their mayne pannes and masts, and with the continual frostes, and deawes, the ropes of our shippes were nowe growen so rotten, that they went all asunder. Yet thanks be to God, all the flete arrived safely in Englande aboute the

the first of October, some in one place, and some in another. But amongst other, it was most marvellous, how y^e Bussle of Bridgewater got away, who being left behinde the flæte in great daunger of neuer getting forth, was forced to seke a way northwarde, thorow an unknowen channel full of rocks, vpon the backe side of Beares sounde, and there by good hap found out a way, into the North sea (a very dangerous attempte) saue that necessitie, which hath no lawe, forced them to trie matteries. This foresayde North sea, is the same, which lyeth vpon the backe side of all the North lande, of Frobishers Straites, where first y^e General himself in his Pinnettes, and some other of our cōpany, haue discovered (as they affirme) a great foze land, where they would haue also a greate likelyhode, of the greatestt passage to wardes the South Sea, or *Mare del Sur*.

The Bussle of Bridgewater, as she came homeward, to y^e Southeast warde of Freseland, discovered a great Ilande in the latitude of Degrées, which was neuer yet founde before, and sayled thre days alongst the coast, the land seeming to be fruitfull, full of woods, and a champion countrey.

a fruitfull
new Ilande
discovered.

There dyed in the whole flæte in all this voyage not a boue fortye persons, whiche number is not great, considering howe many ships were in the flæte, and how strange Fortunes we passed.

N.ij.

A

A generall and brieve Description of the Countrey, and condition of the people, which are found in *Meta Incognita*.



Being now sufficiently and truly set forth & whole circumstance, and particular handling of euery occurrente in the three Voyages of our worthy Generall, Captayne Frobisher, it shal not be frō the purpose to speake somewhat in generall, of the nature of this Countrey called *Meta Incognita*, and the condition of the sauage people there inhabiting.

A Topographical description of *Meta Incognita*.

First therefore concerning the Topographickall description of the place. It is nowe found in the last voyage, that Queene Elizabethes Cape, being situate in Latitude at Degrees and a halfe, which before was supposed to be parte of the firme land of America. And also all the rest of the South side of Frobishers Straytes, are all severall Islands and broken land, and likewise so will all the North side of the said Straytes fall out to be, as I thinke. And some of our company being entred aboue 60. leagues within the mistaken Straytes, in the third Booke mentioned, thought certainly that they had descryed the firme lande of America towards the South, which I thinke will fall out so to be.

These broken landes and Ilandes, being very many in number, do seeme to make there an Archipelagus, which as they all differ in greatnesse, forme, and fashion one from another, so are they in goodnesse, couloure, and soyle muche unlike. They all are very high lands, Mountaynes, and in most parts couered with Snow, euen all the Sommer long. The Southther lands haue lesse store of Snow, more grasse, and are more playne Countreys, the cause may be, for that the Souther Ilandes receiue al the Snow, & the cold winds, and percing ayre bzing out of the North. And contrarily, the Northther partes receiue more warme blasses of milder
aire

aire from the South, wherebpon may grow the cause why the people couet and inhabit moze vpon the North partes, than the South, as farre as we can yet by our experience perceiue they doe. These people I iudge to be a kinde of Tartar, or rather a kind of Samowey, of the same sort & condition of life y^e the Samoweides be to the North-eastwards, beyond Moscouy, who are called Samoweydes, which is as much to say in the Moscouy tong, as eaters of themselves, and so the Russians their bozderers doe name them. And by late conference with a friend of mine (with whome I dyd sometime trauell in the parts of Moscouy) who hath great experience of those Somoweides & people of y^e North-east, I finde, that in all their maner of liuing, those people of the North-east, and these of the North-west, are like. They are of the couloure of a ripe Oliue, which how it may come to passe, being borne in so cold a climate, I referre to y^e iudgement of others, for they are naturally borne children of the same couloure & complexio as all the Americans are, which dwell vnder the Equinoctiall line.

They are men very active and nimble. They are a strong people, and very warlike, for in our sighte, vppon the toppes of the hilles, they would often muster themselves, and after the maner of a skirmish, trace their ground very nimbly, and mannage their bowes and dartes with great dexteritie. They goe clad in coates made of the skinnes of beastes, as of Ceales, Dere, Beares, Foxes, and Hares. They haue also some garments of feathers, being made of the caues of Foules, finely sowed and compact together. Of all which sortes, we brought home some with vs into England, whiche we found in their tents. In Sommer, they use to weare the hearie side of their coates outwarde, and sometime go naked for too much heate. And in Winter (as by signes they haue declared) they weare foure or fife folde vpp^r their bodies with y^e heare (for warmth) turned inward. Whereby it appeareth, that the ayre there is not indifferente,

but eyther it is seruent hote, or else extreme colde, and far more excessiue in both qualities, than the reason of the climate shoulde yeelde. For there it is colder, being vnder Degrés in latitude, thā it is at Warhins in the voyage to Saint Nicolas in Moscouie, being at about 70. degrés in latitude. The reason hereof perhappes, maye be, that thys Meta Incognita is much frequēted and vbered with easterly and Northeasterne winde, whiche from the sea and Ale bringeth often an intollerable colde ayre, whiche was also the cause that this yere our straites were so long shutte vp. But there is great hope and likelyhōde, that further within the straites it will be more constant and temperate weather.

These people are in nature verie subtil, and sharpe witted, readie to conceine our meaning by signes, and to make answers, well to be vnderstode againe. As if they haue not sene the thing wherof you aske them, they wyl winck, or couer their eyes with their hands, as who would say, it hath bene hyd from their sighte. If they vnderstande you not, wherof you aske them, they wil stoppe their eares. They will teache vs the names of eache thing in their language, which we desire to learne, and are apt to learne any thing of vs. They delight in Musicke about measure, and will kepe time and stroke to any tune which you shal sing, both with their voyce, heade, hande and fete, and wyl sing the same tune aptly after you. They will rowe with our Dyes in our boates, and kepe a true stroke with oure Mariners, and seeme to take great delight therein. They liue in Caves of the Earth, and hunte for their dinners or praye, euen as the Beare, or other wilde beastes do. They eate rawe fleshe and fishe, and refuse no meate, howsoeuer it be stinking. They are desperate in their sighte, fullen of nature, and rauinous in their manner of feeding.

Their fullen and desperate nature both here in manifestly appeare, that a companie of them being enuironed of our men,

men on the toppe of a hie cliffe, so that they coulde by no meanes escape our handes, finding themselves in this case distressed, chose rather to cast themselves headlong downe the rockes into the Sea, and so to be bzused and bzowned, rather than to yelde themselves to our mens mercies.

For their weapons, to offende their enemies, or kill their pray withal, they haue Dartes, slings, bowes, and arrows headed with sharp stones, bones, and some with yron. They are exceeding friendly and kinde harted, one to the other, & mourne greatly at the losse or harne of their fellows, and expresse their grieve of minde, when they part one from an other, with a mournfull song, and Dirges. They are very shamesfast in bewraying the secretes of nature, and verie chaste in y^e manner of their living: for whē the mā which we bzought frō thence into England (y^e last voyage) should put of his coat, or discover his whole body for chāge, he would not suffer the woman to be present, but put hir forth of hys Cabyn. And in all the space of two or thre monethes, while the man lived in companie of the woman, there was neuer any thing sene or perceiued betwēne them, moze than might haue passed betwēne bzother and sister: but the woman was in all things very seruiceable for the man, attending him carefully, when he was sicke, and he likewise in al the meates whiche they did eate togither, would carue vnto hir of the sweetest, fattest, and best mozsels they had. They wondzed muche at all our things, and were afraide of our hoxses, and other beastes, out of measure. They beganne to growe moze ciuill, familiar, pleasant, and docible amongst vs in a verpe shorze time.

They haue boates made of leather, and couered cleane ouer, sauing one place in the middle to sit in, plācked with in with timber, and they vse to rowe therein with one Dre, moze swiftly a great deale, than we in our boates can doe with twentie. They haue one sozt of greater boates wher in they can carrie aboue twentie persons, and haue a Mast with

with a Sayle thereon, whiche Sayle is made of thimble
Skinneres or bladders, sowed together with the sinewes
of fishes.

They are good fishermen, and in their small Boates, be-
ing disguised with their coates of Ceales Skinneres, they de-
ceyue the fish, who take them rather for their fellowe
Ceales, than for deceyuing men.

They are good marke men. With their dart or arrowe
they will commonly kill Ducke, or any other foule, in the
head, and commonly in the eye.

When they shote at a greate fish with anye of theyr
Dartes, they vse to tye a bladder thereto, whereby they
may the better finde them agayne, and the fish not able to
carrie it so easily away, for that the bladder dothe boy the
darte, will at length be warie, and ope therewith.

They vse to traffike and exchange their commodities
with some other people, of whome they haue such things,
as their miserable Countrey, and ignozance of arte to
make, denyeth them to haue, as barres of iron, heads of
iron for their dartes, needles made fouresquare, certayne
buttons of copper, whiche they vse to weare bypon theyr
forheads for ornament, as our Ladyes in the Court of En-
gland do vse great pearle.

Also they haue made signes vnto vs, that they haue sene
gold, and such bright plates of mettals, whiche are vsed for
ornaments amongst some people, with whome they haue
conference.

We found also in their tents, a Guinney Beane, of redde
couloure, the which dothe vsually grow in the hote Coun-
treys: whereby it appereth they trade with other Nations
whiche dwell farre off, or else themselves are greate tra-
uellers.

They haue nothing in vse among them to make fyre
withall, sauing a kind of Heath and Masse which groweth
there.

And

And they kinde their fyre with continuall rubbing and
 fretting one sticke againste an other, as we do with flints. *Howe they
 make fyre.*
 They drawe with dogges in sleads vpon the Ice, and re-
 moue their tents therewithal, wherein they dwel, in somer,
 when they goe a hunting for their praye and prouision a-
 gainste Winter. They do sometime parboyle their meate
 a little and seeth the same in kettles made of beastes skins: *Their Kettles
 they haue also pannes cutte and made of stone very artifi- and Pannes.*
 cially: they vse preaty ginnes where with they take foule.
 The women carry their sucking chyliden at their backes,
 and do feed them with raw flesh, which first they do a little
 chaw in their owne mouths. The women haue their fa-
 ces marked or painted ouer with small blew spots: they
 haue blacke and long haire on their heades, and trimme
 the same in a decent order. The men haue but little haire
 on their faces, and very thinne beards. For their common
 drinke, they eate Ice to quench their thirst withal. Their
 earth yeldeth no graine or fruite of sustenance for man,
 or almost for beast to liue vpon: and the people will eate *The people
 eat grasse
 shrubbes.*
 grasse and shrubs of the ground, euen as oure Kine doe.
 They haue no wodde growling in theyr countrey ther-
 aboutes, and yet wee finde they haue some timber among
 them, whiche we thinke doth grow farre off to the South-
 wardes of this place, about Canada, or some other part of
 newe sounde land: for there belike, the trees standing on
 the cliffes of the Sea side, by the waight of Ice and snowe
 in Winter ouercharging them with waight, when the
 Summers thawe commeth aboue, and also the Sea vn-
 derfretting them beneath, whiche winneth daylye of the
 land, they are undermined and fall down from those cliffes
 into the Sea, and with the tydes and currants are driuen *The Moone
 maketh a res-
 uolution a-
 boue ground.*
 to and fro vpon the coastes further off, and by coniecture
 are taken vpe here by these countrey people, to serue them
 to plancke and strengthen their boates withall, and to
 make dartes, bowes, and arrowes, and suche other things

necessarie for their vse. And of this kind of drift woodde we finde all the Seas ouer, great store, which being cutte or sawed asunder, by reason of long dzing in the Sea, is eaten of wormes, and full of hoales, of whych sorte theirs is founde to be.

We haue not yet founde anye venomous Serpent or other hurtfull thing in these partes, but there is a kinde of small flye or gnat that stingeth and offendeth sorelye, leauing many red spots in they face, & other places, where the stingeth. They haue snowe and hayle in the beste time of their Sommer, and the ground frozen thre sadowe deepe.

These people are greate inchaunters, and vse manye charmes of Witchcraft: for when their heads do ake, they tye a great stone with a string vnto a sticke, and with certaine prayers & wordes done to the sticke, they lifte vp the stone frō ground, which sometimes wyth all a mans force they cannot stir, & sometime againe they lifte as easly as a feather, and hope thereby with certaine ceremonious wordes to haue ease and helpe. And they made vs by signes to vnderstand, lyinge groneling with their faces vpon the ground, and making a noise downewarde, that they woud skippe the Diuell vnder them.

They haue great store of Deere, Beares, Hares, Foxes, and innumerable numbers of sundry sortes of wilde foule, as Seameus, Gullies, Wilnotes, Duckes, &c. whereof our men killed in one day fiftene hundred.

They haue also store of Hawkes, as Falcons, Tassels, &c. whereof this alighted vpon one of our shippes at theyr returne, & were brought into England, which some thinke will proue very good.

There are also greate store of Ravens, Larkes, and Partridges, whereof the Countrey people feede.

All these fowles are farre thicker clothed with downe and feathers, and haue thicker skinned than any in England haue: so as that Countrey is colder, so nature hath provided

provided a remedie therevnto.

Our men haue eaten of their Beares, Hares, Partridges, Larkes, and of their wilde Fowle, and find them reasonable good meate, but not so delectable as oures.

Their wilde Fowle must be all fleyne, their skinnies are so thicke, and they fast best fryed in pannes.

The Countrie seemeth to be muche subiecte to Earthquakes.

The ayre is very subtil, piercing and searching, so that if any corrupted or infected body, especially with the disease called *Morbus Gallicus* come there, it will presently breake forth and shewe it selfe, and cannot thereby anye kinde of salve or medicine be cured.

Their longest Sommer day is of greate length, without any darke night, so that in July all the night long, we might perfectly and easilie wright a roade whatsoever had pleased vs, which lightsome nightes were very beneficiall vnto vs, being so distressed with abundance of He as we were.

The Sunne setteth to them in the Euening at a quarter of an houre after tenn of the clocke, and riseth agayne in the morning at thre quarters of an houre after one of the clocke, so that in Sommer, theyr Sunne shineth to them twentie houres and a halfe, and in the nighte is absent thre houres and a halfe. And although the Sunne bee absent these $3\frac{1}{2}$ houres, yet is it not darke that time, for that the Sunne is neuer aboue thre or foure degrees vnder the edge of their Horizon; the cause is, that the Tropicke Canter doth cutte their Horizon at very vneauen and oblique Angles. But the Mone at any time of the yeare being in Cancer, hauing North Latitude, doth make a full revolution aboue their Horizon, so that sometimes they see the Mone aboue 24. houres together. Some of our companye, of the more ignorant sort, thought we might continually haue scene the Sunne and the Mone, had it not bin

The length
of their daye.

for two or three high Mountaynes.

The people are now become so warpe, and so circumspete, by reason of their former losses, that by no means we can apprehend any of them, although we attempted oft in this last voyage. But to save truth, we could not bestow any great time in pursuing them, because of our greate businesse in lading, and other things.

To conclude, I finde in all the Countrie nothing, that maye be to delite in, either of pleasure or of accompte, only the shewe of Mine, bothe of golde, silver, Steele, Iron and blacke lead, with divers preaty stones, as blew Sapphire, very perfect and others, whereof we founde great plentie, maye give encouragement for men to seake thither. And there is no doubt, but being well looked vnto and thorowly discovered, it will make our Countrie both rich and

happye, and of these prosperous beginnings will

growe hereafter (I hope) mosse happye

endings. Whiche GOD of his

goodnesse graunte, to whom

be all Prayer and Glo-

rie. Amen.

(:)

Commodities
or Meta
Incognita.

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